# Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH 1827. No. 1947.


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[illegible]e Court of
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WANJEE
WANJEE,
JEE BHI-
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RJEE and
[illegible]by request
id BHICA-
[illegible]orthwith to
[illegible]s to me, or
[illegible]ny Solicitor
[illegible]he Supreme
[illegible]ay.
GGETT,
*[illegible]puty Sheriff.*

[illegible]ir owners,
[illegible]d 22nd of
[illegible]yed by the
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*[illegible]he Court,*
*[illegible]ty Sessions,*
[illegible]TON,
*Clerk.*

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[illegible]ર• ૧૮૨૭

[illegible]ઠે રસ્તા
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[illegible]ી. નોટન,
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[illegible]D.

[illegible]NERAL
[illegible]MBAY AU-
[illegible]CY, will be
[illegible] THOMAS's
[illegible]h Instant,
[illegible]noon.
*[illegible]Secretaries.*

[illegible]N[illegible]C[illegible].

THE Public are hereby informed that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. P. VANS AGNEW, in our Establishment has ceased, and that MR. GEORGE CASELL, has been Admitted a Partner from this date.

(Signed) ARBUTHNOT AND Co.

*Madras 10th September* 1827.

(2)

## *THIS DAY.*

WEDNESDAY the 26th Instant,

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

WILL SELL

*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A QUANTITY of fresh imported Europe Canvas, patent cordage and Swedish Tar.—Woollen Cloths, Chintzes, Bombazetts, Jean, Sheeting Cloth, rich Imitation Cachemere Shawls, Muslins of various descriptions, Long Cloths, Europe Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue, Green, and Yellow Paint, also a small parcel of damaged Jean and Flouncing, some Glass Bulls Eyes and a variety of other articles.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th September* 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND COM-

*On SATURDAY, [illegible]*

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

*VIZ.*

Glass-Ware, Spare Sadlery, Imitation Jewellery, Brittania Metal Tea Pots, Carriage Lamps, Confectionary, Crockery Ware, Garden Seeds, Windsor Soap, Cameo Pictures Heel Balls, Books, Spurs, Shot. Shot belts and Powder Flasks, a variety of Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Wafers, Brown Paper, Double branched Table Shades, Quadrants, Boots and Shoes; Percussion Gun Caps, Pistols by Parker, and numerous other Articles, also a few dozens of Madeira Wine.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th September* 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

HAVE THE FOLLOWING

## *WATCHES,*

FOR SALE

MADE BY VULLIAMY,

*PALL MALL LONDON VIZ.*

Gold Watch, mark'd a. i. a. x. Horizontal Seconds with Gold dial.
Ditto Ditto " x. u. a m. Ditto, Ditto.
Ditto Ditto " a. r. i. a. Ditto. Ruby Jewell'd Gold Dial.
Ditto Ditto " c. o. a. m. Repeaterwith Horizontal movemt. Gold Dial.
Ditto Ditto " a. r. a. z. Duplex Seconds and Gold Dial.
Ditto Ditto " a. r. a. z. Duplex Second and Gold Dial.
Ditto Ditto " a. s. a. i° Seconds detach'd Anchor.
Ditto Ditto " a. s. a. n, Second, detach'd Anchor.
Silver Alarum Watch i. n. c. m. Duplex Movement.
Ditto Ditto Do. n. n. c. m. Ditto.

To close the account of these Watches they are to be Sold at Prices below their making Cost.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th September* 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

A VERY Superior full toned Square Piano Forte, made by Mott AND Co.; Makers to His Majesty.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th September* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

*To-morrow the 27th Instant,*

AN Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Rat and Fox Traps, Padlocks, Corkscrews, Watchmakers' Nippers, Shoes, Pincers, Curling Irons, Key Rings, Sword Swivels, Carpenter's Compasses. Coach Wrenches, Hinges, Buggy Lamps, Buttons, Horse Brushes &c.

A Case of fine Holland Tape, Office Tape and Bobbin.

Spare Saddlery of the best quality, consisting of Martingales, Girths, Heads and Reins, Surcingles, Stirrup Leathers, and Saddle Cloths.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT

*HALF PANNELLED*

## BUGGY,

*BUILT BY HARROWELL*

OF CALCUTTA.

*Meadows Street, 26th September* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

*FOR SALE*

AT MODERATE PRICES,

*[illegible]EGANT ASSORTMENT*

[illegible]gar [illegible]
Frames, Toast Racks,
and 20 inch Waiters, Bottle
Dishes and Covers, Candlesticks and Shades, Chamber ditto.

*Meadows Street, 26th September* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,

*FOR SALE*

AT MODERATE PRICES,

*AN INVOICE OF*

MOST SUPERIOR

*Saddlery and Harness,*

FROM Mc'LAUGHLIN,

COMPRISING Hunting and Lady's Saddles, Racing Ditto, Chariot and Buggy Harness Martingales, Girths, Heads and Reins, Stirrup leathers, Surcingles, Saddle Cloths, and sets of Horse Brushes, Curry Combs &c.

Holly and Lancewoods Buggy Whips.

*Meadows Street, 26th September* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION*

A LIGHT

CALCUTTA BUILT

## *TILBURY,*

AND HARNESS

PRICE Rs. 600.

*Meadows Street, 26th September* 1827.

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

*ON COMMISSION,*

RICHARDSON'S Persian Dictionary..... 2 Vols. Rs. 60
Mill's British India.... 3 Vols. " 60
Hamilton Hindostan .. 3 Vols. " 50

*Meadows Street, 26th September* 1827.

## *NOTICE,*

MRS. A. M. TERRELL is desirous to prevent her friends from forming any impression prejudicial to her reputation, from an Advertisement, that appeared in the COURIER of Saturday last, inserted at the instance of her Husband, Capt. T. K. TERRELL; and intimating that she had left his House without his permission.

MRS. TERRELL admits it to be true, that she has left her husband's House, to seek protection in the House of her relatives; but not until she was taken away by them in his presence, and that she was constrained so to leave the House from the unmanly and cruel treatment she experienced from her Husband; which will shortly form the subject, of legal investigation in the Supreme Court.

*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

*TO BE SOLD*

BY AUCTION

BY

MESSRS.

## Higgs and Briggs.

AT

MESSRS. LUGRIN SON AND Co.'s

## WAREHOUSE.

*[illegible]nd SATURDAY*

THE FOLL[illegible]
GOODS, of the best qua[illegible]
in good order, viz.

*PLAT[illegible]*

Some Europe and Ch[illegible]
A few Articles of Jew[illegible]
A variety of Plated W[illegible]
Smyth's Perfumery.
Bristow's Do.
Savigny's Cutlery,
Shot Belts, Powder Fla[illegible]
of all numbers, Copper Caps for Detonating Guns, Razor Hones and Razor Strops, some Glass Ware, Earthen Do. Iron and Copper Tea Kettles, Spits, Pewter Beer Mugs, Cavalry Regulation Lace, Infantry Epaulets, Sword Knots, Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Swords and Sword Belts, embroidered Stars, Crowns, and Bugles, Cavalry Grey Cloth, Orange do. Russia Duck, Bicknell's Hats, Borradaile's do. Hosiery and Gloves Military and others, a variety of spare articles of Saddlery, Carriage Trimming and Carriage Lamps, Stationery, Playing Cards, Blank Books, Sea Charts, Ruled Music Paper, and some Books, Bassoon and Clarionet Reeds, Violin Pegs and Flutes and some strings, Flageolets with Books of Instruction, sets of Spare Strings for Pianos, Bengal Tables Cloths and Towels &c. &c. fresh Chinsurah Segars in Boxes, 2 pair of Six light Lustres.

WINES &c.

FRENCH CLARET,
Vin de Grave Sautern,
Very Superior Muscatel Frontigniac.
Some Liqueurs, Brandy in one dozen cases.
Bottle Corks, Salted Salmon in Jars, Fish and Meat Sauces, Sallad Oil, Leman's patent Biscuits in Cannisters.

For private sale, at reasonable price, excellent Old Cognac Brandy in Bottles.

*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

## *Advertisement.*

CAPTAIN PARTARIEW, of the French Ship La Clarisse from Bourdeaux, direct, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he will expose for Sale at his Shop opposite to MESSRS. HIGGS AND BRIGGS on Thursday the 27th Inst. his Select Investment Consisting of Divers Articles Vizt. Wine, of all description, Champaigne, Liquours Millinery, of the latest Fashion, Toys, Perfumery &c. &c. which can be had at Moderate terms. The Goods once cleared out of his Magazine, will not be received back.

*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

## WINES ON SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

*Messrs. Forbes and Co.*

A FEW six dozen cases of fine Old Sherry, brown and pale, from William Morrice of London, lately imported, at..... Rs. 30 per doz.
English Claret (Palmers's)..... " 25 do. do.
London Particular Madeira from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816 " 32 do. do.
Ditto from ditto, imported in 1825..... " 22 do. do.
Ditto ditto do..... " 600 do. pipe
Ditto from Murdock Yuille and Co. in 1822..... " 600 do. do.
London Market ditto from ditto in 1822.. " 500 do. do.
London Particular from Edwards and Co. in 1822..... " 400 do. do.
London Market from do in do..... " 800 do. do.
Fine Bucellas..... " 20 do. doz.
Ditto Vidonia..... " 20 do. do.

*Bombay 26th September* 1827.

## For Sale,

AT THE

## GODOWNS,

OF

*Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.*

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per MARY, at Rs. 700 per Pipe. From NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH and SCOTT, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage 1822 direct from Messrs. SNEYD, FRENCH and BARTON of DUBLIN in six and three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.

*Bombay*, 19*th September* 1827.

## T. MATHIES.

HAS received, for Sale on Commission, at very moderate prices, an assortment of superior SILVER WATCHES, engine-turned, hunting, and open-faced cases—Silver dials, duplex and lever escapements, with seconds. —Also, a few plain vertical WATCHES, together with some handsome JEWELLERY of excellent workmanship and of the latest fashion.

*No. 7. Forbes Street, 26th Sept.* 1827.

## THE ESTATE OF

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAMS FORMERLY COMMANDING THE SHIPS FUTTEH ALVADOOD AND DURABLE AND LASTLY THE SHIP DIANA.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands whatsoever, against the above Estate, are requested forthwith to present the same in person, or by their duly Constituted Attorney, or Attorneys, to the Undermentioned on or before the 31st July 1828.—from and after which period, they will be precluded from any Settlement with the Executor, who will then close the Accounts of the Estate, by the final distribution of the Assets, among the Legal Representatives of the Deceased, under the WILL.

And, all persons, howsoever indebted to the said Estate, on Bond, Promisory Note, or otherwise are requested forthwith to settle the same accordingly.—Dated 30th April 1827.

BOURDILLON AND HEWETT,
*Solicitors to the Executor*,
8, *Bread Street Cheapside, London.*

## FOR SALE

AT THE

## GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

*Bombay 26th September* 1827.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS my WIFE ANN MARIA TERRELL did on the 24th day of August last leave me without my Consent, this is to give Notice that I will not be answerable or accountable to any person or persons whosoever for any debts she may have Contracted since the 24th day of August last, or which she may contract after this public Notice, Witness my hand this 7th day of September 1827.

THOMAS KEETON TERRELL,
*H. C. Marine.*

ખબર *

ગ્રામશ • ક્રીટંન • ટેરેલ • કેહેયર્જ • મારી • ખાસ્રી • આના • મરીમાટે રેલ • મારી વગર • રજકે • તારીખ • ૨૪ મી • ઈીમા • આગશટ • મહીનાંનીકે • મરજન • મેલીને • જતી • રહીછે — તેવાશતે • કું • ખબર • આપુ યર્જ • જકોઇ • લોક • આગ • લોકોનુ • કે • ખા કરી • તારીખ • ૨૪ મી • ઈીમા • આગશ ટ • મહીનાં • પછી • કંઈ • કરજ • કરશે • તો • તેને • કું • પગાર • કરવાનો • નહી • આગર • આ કે • ખબર • શકિમા • પછીખી • કઈ • કરજ • કરશેતો • તેને • કું • પગાર • કરવાનો • નહી — શાખ • મારા • હાતની • તારીખ • ૭ મી • શ પટેમબર • ૧૮૨૭

ગ્રામશ • ક્રીટંન • ટરેલ
શરકારી • મરીન • ખાતાંનો •

## Advertisement.

MOOLJEE CULANJEE JOSSEY of Bombay having Contracted with GIRTHER JEVUNDASS also of Bombay, as the attorney or agent for BHUGVANDASS VULUBDASS to purchase a Certain Dwelling HOUSE, and premises situated and being within the Fort Walls of Bombay on the Public Road leading to the Bazar Gate, all and every person or persons, having or claiming any Right title or interest of any nature or kind soever of, in, or, to, the said Premises or any part thereof, are requested to apply at the Office of DANIEL BOWDEN SMITH, the SOLICITOR for the Purchaser within 14th days from this date, otherwise the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 21st day of September 1827.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મુલજી • કલેઆણજી • જેશી • શ્રી • મુમખઇનાં • રેજવાશી • ગોરમેંન • જીવણદા શ • શ્રી • મુમખઇનાં • રેજવાશી • તથા • જગા વાંન • વલભદાશનાં • આડતીમા • તથા • વ કીલ • શંગાથે • કિ • ઘર • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શા ટુ • કરીછે • તેપર • શ્રી • મુમખઇનાં • ક્રીટમી ખ્યારગેટનાં • મોટા • રશતાઉપરછે • કિ • ઘરઉપર • કોઇ • મણી • અથવા • મણીઓ નો • દાવો • અથવા • લેકણું અથવા • હરેક પરકારનો • બીજો • દાવો • અથવા • કિઘરનાં • હરેક • કીશા • ઉપર • દાવો • પીરયતો • હોઈ તો • તે • મણી • અથવા • મણીઓ • આજથી દીન • ૧૪ નો • મુદતમી • કિઘર • ખરીદ • ક રનારનાં • વકીલ • નામે • ડાનીઅલ ખમી ડેન • ઈશમીથ • વકીલને • તેની • આપીશમી જઈને • જાહેર • કરે • કે • મુદત • ઉપરાંત • કી ઈ • દાવો • કરશે તો • રદ • અને • ખતિલ • થાશે

તારીખ • ૨૧ મી • શપટેમખર • ૧૮૨૭

## TO SAIL

POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER,

*FOR LONDON DIRECT.*

THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED *and Copper fastened Ship*

## BOLTON, A 1.

600 TONS

*John Clarkson*

COMMANDER,
(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

## For Passage to London

*TO SAIL 1ST DECEMBER.*

THE

FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

## *Lady Nugent,*

OF 600 TONS

*R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.*

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

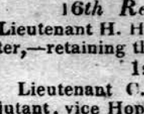
*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

## Passage to London,

The Katherine Stewart Forbes,

OF 600 TONS,

*Capt. Ingram Chapman,*



HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the middle of November.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

*Bombay, 26th September* 1827.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH SEPTEMBER 1827.

No. 303 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant E. E. M. Willoughby to be Captain, and Ensign R. T. Stephenson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Addison invalided,—Date of Rank 12th September 1827.

*Bombay Castle, 14th September* 1827.

No. 304 of 1827.—1st Lieutenant Henry Turner, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed acting Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach, with the allowances of an assistant only until he passes an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

2d Lieutenant Francis Pelly is appointed assistant to the Executive Engineer at Poona.

*Bombay Castle, 15th September* 1827.

No. 305 of 1827—The services of Captain A. Grafton, Surveyor in the Deccan, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the purpose of being employed under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Dooab Field Force.

Captain Grafton will make over the temporary charge of his Office to the Assistant during his absence.

*Bombay Castle, 19th September* 1827.

No 306 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, Inspecting Engineer Surat Division of the Army, is permitted to visit the Presidency with leave of absence from his station for one month.

No. 307 of 1827.—The following exchange of appointments is sanctioned at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

*16th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant H. Hopkins to be Adjutant vice Hunter,—retaining the present date of his appointment.

*1st Extra Battalion.*

Lieutenant C. Hunter, 16th Regimet, to be Adjutant, vice Hopkins,— Do. do. do.

No. 308 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following arrangements connected with the Troops at Poona under orders for Field service are confirmed.

Brigade Major P. D. Otley to accompany the troops in that capacity, and to have charge of the Bazar Department.

Lieutenant A. Woodburn, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Light Battalion.

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 1st Extra Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant A. Woodburn on field service.

*Bombay Castle, 19th September* 1827.

No. 309 of 1827.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

Captain T Roe to take charge of the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Guicawar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Captain T. Leighton proceeding to the Presidency on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. Cavaye, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Duputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Prior, of the same Regiment, to take charge of the Ordnance Department in Cutch, from the 30th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenants Burnes and Stanton on duty at Baroda.

Lieutenant H. Cracklow to be Acting Adjutant to the wing of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry proceeding to Belgaum from the 30th ultimo.

No. 310 of 1827.—Captain Cazalet being unable from severe indisposition to perform the duties of the Commissariat with the troops proceeding from Poona on field service, Lieutenant John Davies, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to that charge.

*By Order of the Hon'blethe Governor in Council*
W. NEWNHAM,
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,*

SIR,

I have read with some attention and interest the letter by "A Saving Man" published in your impartial paper last Wednesday.—I give the writer every credit for an intimate knowledge of Company's Loans; but none for candour or plain dealing—His letter is on tissue of sophistry and mystification; and is aptly prefaced by an insinuation against yourself as ridiculous as unmerited.—He insidiously accuses you of being the advocate of monopoly, while you profess to aim at the public good—Unless it were "an *interested* man," I do believe that no other person on earth could ever arrive at the conclusion of "A Saving Man"; but the weakness of his arguments alone, sufficiently evinces the design of the writer, and he stands confessed the advocate of the Agency House system.

I profess, also, to know something of Government security transactions; and think I cannot devote an idle hour to better purpose than the explosion of "A Saving Man's" observations—His opinions I will not call them.

The account of the Company's Loans that appeared in your Gazette, and which has gricled "A Saving Man," appears to me most clear,—impartial and satisfactory. It gave within a small space all the information on the subject desireable; and which must have been collected by you from a variety of sources, and with considerably difficulty.—I know the trouble of acquiring (formerly) a competent knowledge of the subject.

The chief object of your statement appears however to me to be, to inform the public of the superior advantages offered for the Investment of capital by the Company's Loans, with which disagreeing with "A Saving Man" I assert that many a monied man was unacquainted; for I have known, even persons, proprietors of Government notes, in utter ignorance of the privileges, they were entitled to. Nobody can, therefore, say, that an explanation of the terms of the different public Loans, compared with the means presented for placing money in Agency Houses is "advocating monopoly."

The information in fact contained matter enough to shew that the employment of Public Agents was far preferable in point of charges, to that of private ones, in the investment of property in Government Securities; which were also proved to offer more advantages than the laying out of money, at interest, in private hands.

This "a saving man" does not attempt to deny—but he seems to think that a mere consideration of such matters involves a defence of monopoly; because it tends perhaps to point out, how much it is for the interest of the parties concerned to take all the business connected with the Public Loans from the hands of private individuals, and to place place it in those of Government Agents. But if this is the natural conclusion, that a reader of the article in question must draw, "a saving man," rather than taxing you, Mr. Editor, with being the defender of monopoly, had done much better, if he had confined himself to finding fault with those, with whom the advantages offered in it originated.

"A saving man" has likewise stated, that though the commission charged by Government Agents is much smaller than that which private ones receive.—Still it is more convenient to command the services of the latter, because they are not, like the former, *bound to another and a stronger party.* Although I do not exactly understand the force of this argument, I am led to think from what follows, that it is not to be expected, that Public Agents, whose *express duty* it is, according to "a saving man", *to keep up the value of Govt. Securities*, if commissioned to make investments in them, would purchase Loan notes in the market, even if procurable, below the rate of subscription fixed by Govt. —but that, in such cases, they would dispose of the property of their constituents, by subscribing it to the open Loan, at the General Treasury.

If such is the *express duty* of Govt. Agents "a saving man" is perfectly right in recommending the employment of private Agents in preference to the Public ones, and in stating also, that by having recourse to the former, a constituent is sure to unite his interest with that of the Agent. But if "a saving man" is told that there *have* been instances of the Public Agents making no scruple of deviating from that rule, to which he considers them *bound* to adhere, by purchasing Govt. Securities, for their constituents, in the market, when they could be got, at a lower rate, than the one fixed by Govt.—how can he support his assertion that the having recourse to private Agents is preferable on such a ground to the employment of Public ones? It is as hard to maintain *that*, as to assert that *black* is *white*—or as to make others believe that there is greater advantage in expending *one rupee* where *a quarter* will suffice.

I will take no notice, Mr. [illegible], of that circumstance, by which "a saving man" would insinuate that there is more delay in effecting a transaction through the Public Agents, than by means of a private one for the reason is quite obvious.—A private; Agent must be more keen about carrying into execution the orders of his constituent, since he profits more by them, than Govt. Agents could. I have, nevertheless, some experience Mr. Editor, concerning investments [illegible] Public Agents [illegible] safely [illegible] so far [illegible] stituent [illegible] benefit [illegible] case a [illegible] tended [illegible] than could [illegible] needed. It

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is so far ... employ-
ment of Public ... le to that
of private ... erchants
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Iris, that it ... for me to
dilate further on ...

As I new ... ciently that
a 'leaving man's ... ding public
Agents are far from ... I beg, Mr.
Editor, to conclude ... ich by the
bye, is drawn out ... ater length
than I at first ... he request
that if it contains ... ch did not
occur to yourself ... a place in
your next number ...

... tant reader,

TRUTH.

Bombay, 24th ...

*To the Editor ... zette.*

SIR,

In the Iris ... inst, I per-
ceived ... most cruel
attempt to ... of a poor de-
fenceless ... of Saturday
last, I was ... the reckless
and callous ... stances con-
nected with ... female.—

The ... he principles
to ... can tend but
the ... estoration of
the peace of ... d and injured
individual ... an mark with
suitable ... reprehension,
the ... to gratify the
society ... must stand
self ... l manœvvre
to ... the tale of
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tressed ... idow, who is
endeavouring ... and virtuous
course of ... with decency
and independ... has establish-
ed a School ... he education
of children ... of such letters
as ... er must be se-
verely ... her; for with-
out ... endeavour to
obtain ... ccessful and
fruitless ... er the conso-
latory ... letters of the
Patriot ... were written
from ... to impose
upon ... dence of her
husband ... Boyce—They
had ... effect, and
to Bombay ... B.'s return
with ... ived the most
affectionate ... wife was free
from ... n to his house,
and ... me affectionate
manner ... done previous
to ... ith respect to
the ... no excuse;—
... false story for
... pily succeeded
for ... that the Edi-
tor ... ntionally inflict
on ... defenceless, in-
nocent ... truggling with
adversity ... known she was
in ... ot been malice
so ... conld serve up
a ... at the expence
of ... ight chance to
sell ... it must stand
the ... sure published
in ... existence, and
punish ... nay be found.—
This ... disingenuous in
him ... bourhood, and
visiting ... s not hesitate to
drop ... parties—Indeed
it may ... nder mercies of
the wicked ...

A ...

PPRESSED.

*To the Editor ... Gazette.*

SIR,

... at the hint you
... passage of the
... missible—I have
... the famous old
... tsman still reads
... It is particularly
... tances of the pre-
... reading it,—The
... and is as great a

favorite in the drawing room as in the field of battle.

A HIGHLANDER.

Ken ye the news I ha'e to tell,
Bonny Laddie!—Bombay Laddie,
† The ****** gang are aff to———
Bonny Laddie—Bombay Laddie,

When they came to the Stygian shore,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie!
The Deil himself wi fright did roar,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

Charon chaunting pious Hymns,
Bonny Laddie—Bombay Laddie,
Ye're welcome here ye devils' limbs,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

He towed them o'er we curse and ban,
Bonny Laddie—Bombay Laddie,
While's they sang, and whiles they swam,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

On them they put five congee caps,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.
And in their lugs they dealt hard raps,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

How they did skip, and they did roar,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie,
The deils ne'er saw sic fun before,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

They took them neist to Satan's ha,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie,
There to lilt wi' their grand papa,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

The worthies said we'll ne'er gang ben,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie,
For fear we meét Giovanni's men
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

O' naught of that ye ha'e to fear
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie,
For fient a'ane of them comes here
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

The deils sat girnin a' sae glad
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie,
Riving sticks to roast the squad
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

They clapped them in an iron chair,
Bonny Laddie,---Bombay Laddie,
And then began to singe their hair,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

And a...
Bon...
The f...
Bo...

They ...
B...
A...
B...

They ate them up, stoop, roop and hump,
Bonny Laddie.—Bombay Laddie.
And that's the gate they served the rump,
Bonny Laddie,—Bombay Laddie.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR.

I have lived now sometime in the world, and yet cannot discover what sort of a thing the Iris is—It has puzzled me a good deal—I cannot divine what it consists of---

" LEP. What manner of thing is your Iris?

ANT.—It is shaped, Sir, like itself; and it as broad as it hath breadth; it is just so high as it is, and moves with ith own organs; it lives by that whics nourisheth it, and the elements once out of it, it *transmigrates*.

LEP.—What color is it of?

ANT.—Of its own color too—

LEP.—Has it any stomach?

ANT.—Yes, a tolerable sack of its own—

LEP.—Does it eat?

ANT.—Yes, it guzzles like an Alderman—

LEP.—Does it drink?

ANT.—Yes, it takes a swig now and then--

LEP,—Then will it eat its mutton with me on Friday?

ANT.—Ah! now comes the rub—it can't do that, because its' engaged at B—df—d's and El—st—e is engaged to meet it there—

LEP.—Then can it come on Saturday—I shall shew it how to dress a Calve's Head,—

ANT.—Ah! there comes another rub.—Ill enquire as to its engagements, though I fear it is engaged for six weeks to come.

A PHILOSOPHER.

† The Ex-Sheriff, Spectator, Homespun, Marcus and Civis. The Rump faction.

## NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The favors of several valuable correspondents, not already in type, have been put aside for another week. We trust they will excuse the delay, as it chiefly arises from the great press of interesting English matter.*

*JASPER will kindly pardon the doubt which we threw over the originality of his "Joan of Arc"—The circumstance to which he in his second favor adverts may however have afforded us an opportunity of perusing his verses before—The others since sent, shall appear in our next; and we beg he will accept our best thanks for them.*

*The* private *epistle of "a Sub," breathes, through every line feelings and opinions, that would grace the columns of any Newspaper. We shall look forward with impatience for the contributions which he promises.*

## EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8⅛ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106¾ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99½ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106-1 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 2.3½ Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

# THE GAZETTE.

## BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1827.

On a careful review of our English files, we are happy to state that the heads of intelligence given in our Extra of Thursday last exhibit a correct and tolerably full view of the state of the political world up to the beginning of June.—Having thus laid before our readers the outline, we shall continue to fill up the details at our leisure---Convinced as we are, that at the present interesting juncture every lover of his country feels the deepest interest in the important measures agitated in the British Senate, we have almost exclusively devoted our columns to the de... both Houses of Parliament; accom-

[redacted]

... until we exhaust ... meanwhile be interesting to our readers ... know that Lord John Russell's Penryn disfranchisement Bill was carried in the Commons on the 28th May by a Majority of 124 to 69.—This stern act of justice was warmly advocated by all the friends of reform; but we regret to observe the names of Mr. Canning, Mr. Sturges Bourne and Sir J. Scarlett in the list of the Minority—This does not look well—Mr. Canning must surely have very cogent reasons for thus departing from the declaration he made only a few days before, that tho' an enemy to any measures of general reform, he had no objection to it in detail; and is probably convinced that if he lends his aid to disfranchise one corrupt borough, he will have every one throughout, the United Kingdom against him; for they naturally make common cause, as all participate in the guilt of corruption.

We mentioned in the Extra, that a divorce Bill had been read without opposition in the House of Lords in the Wakefield case; and we now republish an interesting report of the proceedings in the Kings Bench on Mr. Justice Bayley passing sentence on the two culprits E. G. Wakefield and W. Wakefield.

We proceed to give a few articles of intelligence that escaped observation in concocting our Extra; but have in the first place, to state to such of our readers as take in the Courier or Iris, that the last numbers of these Journals contain several pieces of information *apparently* in direct contradiction to that given by us. It is merely apparent however; and arises from such information being of older date than ours.—As as instance in point the account, in the Iris of the Infanta Regent of Portugal being on her death bed, is taken from Lisbon news of the 6th May whlie our account of her convalescence was derived from Portuguese Bulletins up to the 26th of same month.

The most gratifying piece of intelligence we can now communicate, is a decided improvement in the condition of the people throughout the United Kingdom---Accounts from all the great manufacturing districts fully evince it, in every branch of trade; and a vote of money to assist the distressed mechanics in emigration, lately thought so indispensable, has been declared by the House of Commons unnecessary---We give below, an extract from a Liverpool paper of the 8th June, that appeared in last Saturday's Courier; but leave our readers to judge of the probability of the reported change in the Cabinet---The late Duke of Portland was a distinguished Whig leader, but we know little of the present Duke.

A circular has been issued by the Bank of England, proposing the withdrawal from circulation of all country Bank Notes, and the substitution of their own.—The measure is generally reprobated and even disowned by many of the Directors---There is a report likewise, that both the Bank of England and the East India Company are to have their Charters renewed on making large advances to Government; the latter at least is too preposterous to deserve a moments attention—such a proposition may perhaps be made some years hence.—

The Duke of Cumberland is now quite well and has completely recovered his eye-sight.

The Duke of Wellington has refused to be re-instated as Commander in Chief; which was proposed to him by the present Cabinet.

Lord Norberry it is said vacates the Chief Justice-Ship of the Common Pleas.

Lord Plunkett to succeed him.

The Irish Seals will soon be vacant by the resignation of Lord Manners.

Lord Liverpool is now able to take an airing in his garden every day; and is rapidly improving.

Factious measures to defeat Mr. Canning's plans, and bring him into discredit with the nation, are supposed to extend to the Continent of Europe, and it is alleged that the French Cabinet have lately evinced such a disposition, by refusing to comply with a former understanding that France should withdraw her troops from Spain, while our troops came back from Portugal—The augmentation of our force in that Country does not discredit such a report.

The remaining arrangements in the new Ministry, says a London contemporary are, at length, completed.

The Marquis of Landsdown has a Seat in the Cabinet, but takes no office.

The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a Seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint, also with a Seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Abercromby takes the office of Judge-Advocate General.

Sir J. Macdonald, that of one his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

New writs were moved for on Thursday night, for such of the above individuals as are Members of the House of Commons.

It is said that Mr. Calcraft will be appointed to some office under Government, but we have not heard any particular one yet designed.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the ap-

[redacted]

keord; and of Sir Nicholas Tindal, for ... versity of Cambridge, is likewise gazetted.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to our readers, that Lord Wharncliffe's Game Laws Amendment Bill is thrown out; a measure the most arrogant, aristocratical, and unconstitutional, that was ever introduced into Parliament.

In April, it appears that the total number of Bank of England notes, of 5*l.* was about half a million.

The late King of Saxony died possessed of immense wealth. He has left three millions sterling to his unmarried daughter.

## LIVERPOOL MERCURY.—JUNE 8.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CABINET.

The following (says the *News*) is handed about in the political circles, as a re-arrangement of the Cabinet, which will be announced in a few days:

Duke of Portland to be Premier and First Lord of the Treasury.

Marquis of Lansdown to be Home Secretary.*

Mr. Sturges Bourne to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Canning to return to Foreign Affairs.

Earl Carlisle to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Viscount Dudley and Ward to be Lord Privy Seal.

There is some demur respecting Baron Plunkett becoming Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Tindal is mentioned as likely to succeed Chief Baron Alexander, in the Court of Exchequer, who is to retire, and Mr. Brougham is expected to succeed Mr. Tindal, as Solicitor-general.

We cordially agree with our Correspondent in his merited reprehension of the Iris, that officious being who can never leave things "Alone;" but must point her malignant finger to the slanderous page, in the hope, no doubt, that the admiring Courier—that literary patron of the Iris—would insert the scandalous tale.—The selections made by the Courier from that evanescent Journal have generally appeared to us to serve the end of some party.

The Gazette has never held up the tale of scandal to the mirth and merriment of an unfeeling world—No inroads have ever been made on the hallowed sympathies of domestic life—No outrage committed on the social feelings of mankind—faults and follies (the legitimate objects of censure) have been handled with perhaps, no unsparing hand—yet in such a course, the benefit is immediate—as it corrects the one, and reforms the other—Many a lapse from virtue may by sincere atonement be overlooked—and in the emphatic words of our Saviour, we would in any case bid a

* It is said that the affairs of Ireland have determined the Marquis in this choice of situation.

penitent "go and sin no more;" but the heartless circulation of the poison of scandal, leaving the world to presume guilt where none exists, can be of no use and would render the penitence of a sinner unavailing, and his contrition hopeless.—The Editor of the Courier may perhaps urge in his justification, that he was unacquainted with the circumstance of Mrs. Boyce residing in Bombay, but it was his duty to have made himself acquainted with the fact---and had he turned to his advertising pages, they would afforded him ample proof of it.---The errors of inadvertency are frequently productive of the same baneful consequences, which the utmost malice can produce---and we confess, that were we the sufferers, injured feelings might dismiss the distinction.*---Will these Editors gratuitously step forward to acquaint the public of any faux-pas existing in the higher grades of society?---We answer, No! prudence, that calculating mentor, that offspring of subserviency, would whisper, it would not be quite safe to hazard a contest with wealth and distinction---while little is to be apprehended, from the feeble efforts of unfriended poverty.

The letter of "A Friend to Truth" in answer to that of "A Saving Man" embraces every point on which we should have felt disposed to dwell—And we have thus to thank him for relieving us from a task as invidious as laborious.

We promised in our last, to give the Judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Chambers in the case of the Ship John Biggar, we have been obligingly furnished with a condensed statement of the proceedings in court respecting that Ship, but the publication of what is so well known, would perhaps be uninteresting, we beg that our Correspondent will not feel displeased at the liberty we take, in publishing the Judgment alone, without the detail of the rest of the case—The circumstances are briefly these, Captain Haviside and Mr. Edmonds contracted to purchase the Ship from Captain Kent, the master, who was authorized to dispose of her in India, on behalf of the owner Mr. Jas. Hunter of London—Captain Kent conceived he had been imposed upon by the representations of Jehangheer and N. Nasserwanjee as to the rate of exchange, or in other words, as to the rate of the Bombay Rupee, and for that reason, refused to complete the contract—On the other hand, the opposite party insisted they had not misled Captain Kent, and that there was no imposition in the case;—Captain Haviside and Mr. Edmonds filed a bill in Equity against Captain Kent, to compel a specific performance of the contract, and they also obtained an injunction to prevent Capt. Kent from leaving the port with the Ship—Affidavits were put in, on both sides and the matter came on to be heard at a very early stage of the proceedings, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Chambers—His Lordship gave judgment very briefly, and we are informed that it has given satisfaction to the profession—His Lordship said that this Bill was for a specific performance of an agreement to sell a Ship—an injunction having been granted, it was now moved, on behalf of Capt. Kent that it should be dissolved on two grounds, first on the policy of the Registry act of the 6th Geo. 4th; and secondly on the merits.—On the second point His Lordship was inclined to think that no fraud would appear at the final hearing of the cause, but that his mind was not made up on that point; it was however, so far made up that his Lordship thought he could not dissolve the injunction on the ground of fraud, but on public grounds, he thought it ought to be dissolved. The policy of the Registry act was to ascertain the real owners of Ships, and in order to effect that, it made the Registry the only evidence of ownership either in Law or Equity;—This policy His Lordship thought, precluded the usual jurisdiction of Courts of Equity to decree specific performance of agreements in this transfer of Ships, because, the fact of such Bills being entertained at all, supposes an equitable right to the specific ship, which object, militates against the policy mentioned, by supposing an interest in others, than those named in the Register.

The party however might notwithstanding be liable to an action at law for damages for breach of the agreement. His Lordship therefore dissolved the injunction, with costs—The ship was set at liberty which gave great satisfaction to all who were acquainted with the transaction.

*The Courier cannot shield itself under such an excuse.--The lapse of four days, from the publication of the Iris, afforded ample time for enquiry. Nor is the present the first instance in which an appetite for private scandal has been gratified in that paper at the expense of domestic feeling.—What do the two contributions that appeared in the Courier of the 28th April last mean?

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgn Campbell, M. Establisht. Capt. Thos. Mylne, 1st Regt. Cavy.

Cadet Henry Spencer Hutchisson, Infantry.
Cadet Richd. Newman Meade Infty.
Cadet Edw. Rose Elwall, Infty.
Cadet George Frederick Sympson, Infty.
Cadet Henry Cotgrave, Infty.
Lieut. J. Cooper, 7th Regt.
Capt. H. Newton, B. M. Surat.
Lieut. F. B Tucker, Line Adjt. Rajcote.
DEPARTURES.—Lt. C. Johnson, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Ens. Thomas, 22d Regt.
Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Regt.
Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, 1st Extra.
Lieut F. McGelleway Engineers.

# NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
*AND NAVAL REPORT.*

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept, 19th, Ship Katharine, Stewart Forbes (Free Trader) C. Ingram Chapman, Com. from London. Left Portsmouth, June 4th Madeira 24th June.

20th, Barque Arethusa James Haly, Com. from China 25th May Singapore 1st August.

Do. Brig Pomona, (Free Trader) Robert Highat, Com. from Liverpool.

*Passengers per Katharine, Stewart Forbes.*—Mrs. Col. Willis, Mrs. Clow, Mrs. Webber, Mrs, Lee, Miss De Berkem, Miss Roome, Miss Willis, Miss Sophia Willis, Miss Julia Willis, Miss Maria Willis, Miss Eliza Willis, Rev. Frederick Webber, Rev. John Nesbit, Mr. Campbell Asst. Surgn, Cadet, Mr. Cotgrave Mr. Elwalt, Mr. Sympson, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Meade.

DEPARTURES.—23rd, Barque Dublin, (Free Trader) Wm. Stewart Com. to Allepee.

Do. Arab Grab Futtay Salam, Syed Husson Nacqudah to Bengal.

### *SHIPS LOADING.*

*English.*—Charles Kerr, for London.
Mountaineer, for ditto.
Mary, for ditto.
Bolton, for ditto.
(Brig) Crown, for Greenock.
Clyde, for Liverpool.
Wootmany, for Penang.
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.]

## CALCUTTA.

### SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 1. Ship Bengal, Rt. Atkins, from Liverpool 27th April.

September 2. Ship Lady of the Lake, Wm. Nicholas, from London 22d April—Ship Abgarries, Wm. Smith, from Mauritius 19th July, Bourbon, Madras, and Eskapelly 24th August.

*Passenger per Bengal:*—Frederick Merryweath.

DEPARTURES—August 30. Ship St. Leonard, J Rutherford, for London—Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Madras—Ship Falcon, S. Moore, for China—Brig Jane Eliza, R. Wallace, for China—H. C. Frigate Hastings, G. Dawson, for Penang.

September 1. Ship Frances Charlotte, J. Talbert, for Mauritius—Ship Malabar, D Oliver, for Rangoon.

*Passengers per Ship St. Leonard, J. Rutherford, for London:*—Lieutenant-Colonel Fast, 24th Regiment N. I.; Dr. Newmarch; Captain Davidson, late of the Ship Northumbrian; Mr. Hawkins, School-master; Lieutenant Smith, 45th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant Lamen, 2d Regiment N. I.; Miss Plumb; Richard Whitty, European Attendant on Dr. Newmarch. and John Usher, Carpenter, late of the Ship Northumbrian.

*Per Brig Marcelly, D. Dawson, for London:*—Mrs. Crews; Miss Henrietta Holyoake; Captain Moir, H. M. 14th Foot; Captain Henry Barr. and Mr. J. Wilson.

*Per Ship David Scott, R. Thornhill, for Madras:*—Captain Macan, Persian Interpreter; Lieutenant Penn, H. M. 13th Dragoons; J. W. Alexandre, Esq. Civil Service.—*For London:* Mrs. Newmarch; Miss Newmarch; Captain Triphook, H. M. 50th Regiment. Lieutenant Kershaw, H. M. 13th Regiment.

*Per Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Madras:*—Mrs. Colonel Swinton and two children; Mrs. Laurie; Miss Colinbroke: Reverend G. W. Laurie; L. Powny, Esq. Madras C. S.; Captain Mackworth.—*From Masulipatam:* Lieutenant Walker.

## MADRAS.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.

SEPT.—6, H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, from Mergui 8th August.

—7th Brig John Dunn, J. Hicks, from London 16th February, and Mauritius 2d August.

—8th Bark Enterprize, W. H. Edmond, from Bombay 26th August.

—9th Ship James Sibbald, J. K. Forbes, from Calcutta 17th, and Pilot 24th August.

—12th H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. Biden, from London and Portsmouth 3d June.

—Do. Brig Hottentot, R. Sinclair, from Pinang 12th August.

*Passengers per H C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales.*—Mrs. Ann L. Patterson, A. Babington, Miss C. Babington, Master W. Babington, Mrs. M. Vincent; Misses L. Compton, M. Marshall, A, S. Faithful, F. S. Hamilton, E. A. Hamilton, A. Andre, E. Brodie, A. Brodie, S E. Longbottom; Mrs. S. Harris, Lieut. Colonel Sir Jas. Mouat, Jas. Patterson, Esq. Surgeon, Capt. W. Babington, Lieutenant Albert Penton, Lieut C. A. Kerr, Lieutenant W. Fowle, Ed. C. Lovell, Esq. Writer; Messrs. Jas. B. Preston, Matthew Lovel. Ed. J. Agnew, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. John J: Rodmond, Ed. Goodrough, J. A. S, Coxwell, S. Tacher, J. Seager, H. T. Hilbard, C. Sherard, J. C. Whitby, C. F. Compton, Jas. N. Marshall, Geo. Ranken, Thos. F. H. Pemberton, David Gaussen, Thos. Brodie, B. H. F. Jenner, Henry Batsen; Wm. March, free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.—9, H. C. Ship Minerva, Probyn, for Calcutta.

—Do. Ship Resource, B. Feen, for Calcutta.

### *LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.*

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. K. Forbes.
Ship Eleanor Captain C. Tabor.
Ship Pacific, Captain Worthen,
Ship L'Europe, Captain Bandoeur.
Ship L'Alfred, Captain Fornier.
Ship Princess Charlotte, of Wales, Captain C. Briden.
Bark Enterprize, Captain W. H. Edmond.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson.
Brig William, Captain G. F. Andrew.
Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. C. Ortoff.
Brig John Dunn, Captain J. Hicks.
Brig Hottentot, R. Sinclair.

### MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

### *BOMBAY.*

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the 29th August, the Lady of W. Stubbs Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 12th inst. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel F. H. Pierce, Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 16th Inst. the Lady of J. Hobson, Esq. 7th European Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 21st inst. the Lady of George Adam Esq. of a Son.

At Tannah, on the 21st Inst. the Lady of J. Simpson Esq. C. S. of a Son.

On the 23d Instant, Fort George Barracks, the Lady of Lieut, Burnett, 2d European Regt. of a son.

DEATHS.—Captain William Cazalet of the 12th Regt. N. I. a highly respectable officer, deeply regretted byhis brother officers, and a large circle of friends.

Yesterday Maria Iinant Daughter of Capt. James Scott Aged 2 years.

### *CALCUTTA.*

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 1st September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Manuel Ignatius Mendes, to Mrs. Janet Praigo.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 1st September, Mr. Timothy Pereira, to Miss Mary Cope.

At Berhampore, on the 29th August, by the Reverend A. Hammond, Mr. James Archer, of Ruttongunge, to Miss Sarah Katherine Pool, of Bauleah.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 26th August, Mrs. Conductor Murphy, of a Son.

At Calcutta, 28th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, the Lady of Charles George Strettell, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Wife of Mr. Robert Gordon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 30th August, Mrs. J. Rodrigues, of a Daughter.

At No. 1, Hastings' Place, Chowringhee, on Sunday night the 2d Sept., Mrs. Charles Knowles Robinson, was safely delivered of a Son.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 1st September, Mrs. Thomas Jones, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, at the House of his Mother Mrs. Nichelson, on the 27th August of a severe attack of Cholera, Mr. J. L. Maclean.

At Calcutta, on Monday night the 27th August Mr. William Tomkyns, Son of Lieutenant Colonel John Tomkyns, late of the Bengal Artillery, after two months severe illness in consequence of having broken a blood vessel, aged 42 years.

At Calcutta, on the 27th August, Master William Patton, Son of Mr. William Patton, aged 12 years.

At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mr. William Haydon, Assistant to Messrs. MMiddleton and Co. Jewellers.

At Calcutta, on the 31st August, John B. Long, Esq. aged 24 years.

At Cooley Bazar, on the 1st September, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, aged 34 years.

### *MADRAS.*

MARRIAGE.—At St. Mary's Chuch, on Monday the 10th Instant, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Assistant Apothecary Richard Harper, to Miss Eliza Huntly.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 3d September, the Lady of Capt. John Wallace, Post Master, Dooab Division, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain Buchanan, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Palamcottah, on the 25th August, the Lady of Major Williamson, 3d Regiment Light Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on the 20th June last, on board the homeward-bound Ship Sophia, Lieut Col. Alexander Grant, Deputy Commisary General, of the Madras Army.

At Sea, on the 21st January last, Lieutenant Thomas F. Baber, of the 44th Madras Native Infantry, aged 25, universally beloved and respected.

At Gunteor, on the morning of the 30th August, suddenly and unexpectedly, the infant Daughter of Captain B. Baker, aged 7 months.

At Vepery, on Wednesday the 29th August, 1827, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious Resignation; Mrs. Margaret Green Widow of the late Adjutant John Green, of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion, leaving four young children, to bemoan their irreparable loss.

### *EUROPE.*

DEATH.—May 17th Ralph Atkinson, Esq. aged 78. He has left property, chiefly in land in Northumberland, to the value of £300,000. the major part of which, it is understood, descends to his grand nephews nieces, the Children of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Bradford.

## Calcutta.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. | Calcutta, AUGUST 31, 1827. | SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| Prem. 26 | 0 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent. | 25 0 Prem. |
| Disct.. 0 | 3 Old 5 per Cent. Loan,..... | 0 8 Disct. |
| Par..... | New 5 per Cent. Loan. .... | 0 4 Dits. |

### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY. | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1s. 10⅛ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. | 1 11 |
| | On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98. | |
| | On ditto. 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees. | |

### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Government and Salary Bills | 5 0. |
| Ditto on Private Bills..... | 7 0 |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit..... | 5 0 |

### BANK SHARES.

| BUY | PREMIUM | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 4,400 | Bank of Bengal Share..... | 5,000 |

### CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 24th August, 1827.

Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Baronet, Resident and Commissioner at Delhi, and Agent to the Governor General for the Affairs of Rajpootana.

*Gwalior.*—News to the 21st July, states every thing to be proceeding regularly at this place. The person in charge of the Cabinet of Baji Rao Sindhia, having made off with ten or twelve thousand rupees, orders were given for his pursuit and apprehension. Up to the 15th of July, little rain had fallen, and the fields were in consequence parched up, and not a blade of grass nor green leaf was to be seen. The Zemindars were all leaving their villages, when the Raja gave orders, that they should be relieved of any fear, on account of revenue, and promised, that due consideration should be made for deficient crops. Gungadhur Rao's Contingent Horse wearing an unseemly appearance, his agent was told, that unless horses of better condition were furnished, his Jagirs should be taken away, to which the agent replied, that for two years his master's estate had yielded no return, on account of the excessive drought, for which reason he was unable to send a better equipped force to camp.

Lately, in the district of Bankora, a thief had made an entrance through the wall into the house of a Brahman. Whilst searching for booty, he heard voices, and was about to retreat, when he found the parties close to the spot where he had entered, consisting of the Brahmin's wife and her gallant engaged in conversation. The woman complained of the jealousy of her husband, and her lover recommended her to take advantage of his being asleep to murder him, giving her a weapon for the purpose. She objected, however, that if he should wake he might be too strong for her, and urged the gallant to undertake the deed himself, to which he consented; as he advanced to enter the house, the thief, although disposed to make free with the Brahman's property, thought it incumbent on him to protect the Brahman's life, and as the intended murderer passed the spot where he was secreted, he thrust the instrument with which he had made his way through the wall into the man's belly and killed him. After which he made his escape. The woman seeing her gallant slain, made an outcry which brought her husband and the neighbours to the spot, when she accused the former of having committed the murder. He was accordingly secured and tried, and as appearances were strong against him sentenced to be hanged. From this fate he was again rescued by the heroism of the freebooter, who, on hearing the turn events had taken, gave himself up, and acknowledged his crime. We have not heard what decision was pronounced in the case.—*Sambad Kaumudi.*

*Govt. Gaz. Sept. 6,*

## English News.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
MONDAY 14TH MAY.

### *SENTENCE ON THE WAKEFIELDS.*

This day being fixed for passing Judgment upon the two Wakefields, the doors of the Court were thronged at an early hour. The front and side galleries were filled before the Court was opened to the public, and about nine-tenths of the company admitted consisted of ladies. The small railed passage, from the Judges' private room to the Bench was also filled exclusively by ladies. Precisely at ten o'clock the two prisoners entered the Court, but their appearance did not produce any great excitement, except among the female part of the audience. The prisoners were dressed in blue coats and dark trowsers, with black silk handkerchiefs; they appeared perfectly composed. The elder brother's countenance expressed quiet determined resolu-

☞ See third Supplement.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH 1827.


## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Thursday, May 10.*

PORTUGAL—THE ADMINISTRATION.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, after noticing the present agitated condition of Portugal, asked if it was the intention of Government to lay any information before the House upon the subject. To which Lord DUDLEY and WARD replied, that Government had no such present intention, as negociations were still pending respecting the British troops in that country.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, on presenting a petition against altering the Corn Laws, gave notice of his intention to oppose the new Corn Bill, particularly in the altered state of the Administration. He said, it was the duty of every honest man, of every friend to his country, to lend his aid to dispossess of power one who—perhaps he might be using a harsh term, but he knew of no other which would convey his meaning, and he applied it in a political sense—was the most profligate Minister that ever was in power. (*Hear, Hear, Hear!*) He called upon all those persons to liberate the King from the awful and tremendous position in which he was placed, and to overthrow that Coalition which he believed to be the most dangerous and unprincipled that had ever entered into the head of a statesman to project. He was afraid he had not *clearly enough expressed himself*; but he was sure that it was the opinion of *every* sensible man throughout the country, from John O'Groat's House to the Land's-end.—(*Cheers.*)

Lord DARLINGTON thought the new Corn measure was a very desirable one. He viewed the sudden and violent opposition against the government with surprise and astonishment, and was of opinion that it had arisen from two causes—a great desire of power and place, and a wish to dictate to the Crown. Personally, he knew little of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, who had been alluded to in no very courteous or Parliamentary way,—but he was a friend to civil and religious liberty, and had shown himself a great statesman both in foreign and domestic policy; and he (Lord D.) should give him his support so long as the Government acted in the manner he expected it would.

Lord HAREWOOD said, the present Government was composed of persons who had hitherto opposed each other, and differences of opinion were known still to exist. Under such circumstances, he thought that Parliament should be supplied with full information on the subject.

Lord GODERICH lamented that discussions of this nature should be brought forward in such a way. It was the duty of those who disapproved of the changes to bring forward a regular motion and at once put the question at rest in a manly manner. (*Cheers.*)

Lord SALISBURY declared, that he, for one suspected the measures of the new Administration, though he had no suspicion of his Majesty—(*Order!*)—and for thus holding their opinions, Noble Lords had been termed a factious Opposition.

Lord DARLINGTON said, he had never made use of the words "factious Opposition," although he might have been justified in so saying, when a Noble Duke made use of the term "profligate Minister."

Lord LAUDERDALE said, that although the King selected his Ministers, their conduct was a fair subject for animadversion in that House.

Lord FALMOUTH declared, the he had no confidence in the present Administration.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, it was well known that the Government was only a provisional one, and the good things of office were yet to be disposed of. The House was kept in the dark on the subject,—a darkness that might be convenient to those who wished to creep into power, even if it was at the expense of delaying many great public questions.

Lord SPENCER declared, that he had confidence in and should support the Administration. The Catholic question was a most vital one; and if the present was a divided Administration, let the House look to the difference between it and the last. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord GREY differed with pain from his Noble Friends on this subject, though he had not the slightest doubt of the purity of intention which they had been actuated in giving their confidence and support to the new Administration. While he disclaimed the idea of opposing the Government, he yet could see no reason for giving it confidence or promising it support. The King had an undoubted right to chuse his Ministers, but his subjects had an equal right to decline entering into his service; and, for his own part, he thought personal objections were among the strongest reasons by which men should be governed in such circumstances, When a man saw that the chief direction of affairs was committed to an individual whose principles were not in unison with his own, he was bound to decline a connexion with him. At the same time, though he (Lord Grey) could not pledge himself to support the Government, still less would he do anything that would tend to restore to power the Noble Lords who sat before him. The success of the Catholic question was necessary to the peace and safety of the empire, though it would not alone accomplish everything. He distrusted the present Administration, because it had been formed under an engagement not to support that question. That settled the matter with him, as it had in 1807, when he refused to hold office in violation of his duty to a free state and to the King. He should however support any measure that tended to advance that question? The conduct of the Right Honourable Gentleman at the head of the Government had not been such, in his judgment, as to entitle him to confidence. What was the history of the Right Honourable Gentleman's career? In 1809, he quitted office under circumstances which he did not wish now to revive. He came back in 1814, as President of the Board of Control. He went out again in 1820, on account of the Queen's trial. Now, during that period, nobody disapproved more than he (Earl Grey) did, of the measures pursued by the Government. He thought they tended to lower this country in the eyes of the world. But he had yet to learn that the Right Honourable Gentleman had not been the supporter of that policy which he now condemned. And if a different system had subsequently been pursued, was this to be attributed exclusively to the Right Hon. Gentleman? It was his (Earl Grey's) belief that the change had been produced by the circumstances of the country, and not by the influence of the Right Hon. Gentleman. With respect to South America, he perfectly approved of the recognition of the independence of that country; if he found any fault on the subject, it was that that recognition had been so long delayed. It was not true that it was the union of the American States with Spain which made this country so anxious to prevent the occupation of that country by France. Looking at the present situation of affairs there, looking still more at the military position in which we stood, and the dangerous position while Ireland was kept in her present state, he was afraid that the danger arose from the possession of old Spain and not of the new. But it was not until two years after Spain had been occupied by this monstrous aggression on the part of France, that the recognition of the independence of the South American States had taken place. The conquest of Spain was completed in 1823: the recognition of South America took place in 1825. And what said the Right Honourable Gent. on that subject? That he had called the new world into existence. But he was not the creator of this new world; it was an idle an empty boast. These States were never called into existance by any thing but by their own exertions (*Hear!*) and by the united voice of this country, which made it impossible for any Minister to resist it. A single word resolutely spoken would have prevented the unprincipled and wicked aggression of France upon Spain, and have averted that difficult position of affairs in Portugal which had now arisen. He could not therefore place confidence in some parts of the Right Honourable Gentleman's foreign policy. But he was said to be the friend of civil and religious liberty; he certainly was the advocate of Catholic Emancipation, yet he had proclaimed his opposition to the repeal of the Test Act. On what principle of religious liberty he could oppose the repeal of those very annoying acts, he was at a loss to know, still less could he understand the principle, if principle it was, if this opposition was given with the view of promoting the Catholic question? In what way the continuance of an injustice to one sect could be supposed to accelerate the removal of an injury from another, he was unable to guess. He would now say a word as to the Right Honourable Gentleman's alleged advocacy of civil liberty; and he must own that he had heard the declaration with surprise. When and where had the Right Honourable Gent. so shown himself? If his (Lord Grey's) recollection of the events of the last thirty years did not fail him, it would be found that there had not been an invasion of civil liberty during that time, of which the Right Honourable Gentleman was not the prominent supporter. He would not dwell on his known opposition to Parliamentary Reform, on the ground of which some of his (Lord Grey's) Hon. Friends had been accused for giving their support to the new Administration, for that was not a question on which those gentleman were pledged, nor on which the party to which they belonged were agreed On the subject of Reform, he still retained his opinion. Its progress should be gradual and correspond with the march of intellect. It was not for the Right Hon. Gentleman's opposition to reform that he objected to him; but he had for years past given his efficient support to very many laws passed hostile to liberty, and unless he retraced his steps, he could not confide in him as a friend to civil liberty. Let the repeal of the law so hostile to the liberty of the press, which made a second conviction for libel a transportable offence, be proposed, and thus bring the Right Hon. Gentleman's principles to the test. Such were his (Lord G's) peculiar notions, for he was sorry to say, he was now almost without political connexions of any kind, and he felt some distrust of his own judgment, on finding himself so opposed to his Noble Friends. But he must act conscientiously, and, as long as he took a part in public affairs, endeavour to do his duty. He concurred with the Noble Lord (Lansdown) on most subjects, and should support him as far as possible. He had spent a long life in politics, and he had no wish to go again on the same sea on which he had heretofore navigated. With what little result he had acted God knew, but at all times he had the consolation of an honest and approving conscience. (*Cheers.*)

Here the discussion closed.

*Monday, May 14.*

THE LATE WAR IN INDIA.

Lord GODERICH rose, pursuant to notice given some days since, for the purpose of proposing the thanks of the House to the army and navy, for the recent operations in Ava, and the reduction of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies. The noble Lord having bestowed a just tribute of praise on the officers and seamen employed both in the Military and Naval departments, in the reduction of Bhurtpore, concluded by moving the thanks of the House to the army and navy officers individually, non-commissioned officers and men, for their services in the Burmese contest, and the reduction of Bhurtpore.

The Duke of Wellington felt great satisfaction in giving his hearty support to the motion.

Thanks were then voted *nem. dis.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Lord LONDONDERRY moved for various papers respecting the diplomatic appointments, expences, &c. from 1817 to 1827.—In the course of his speech, he alluded to the late junction with Ministers, and asked how long that disgusting concubinage was to last—(*Laughter*;)—and if the Reverend Bench, the guardians of our morals and virtues, were acquainted with the settlement of affairs? Was the report of a further accession of recruits a correct one, and were certain Noble Lords holding office as trustees only? He had always been a most zealous supporter of the Catholic question, but he would not suffer that measure to be carried by any sinister means, knowing as he did the sentiments of the Highest Person on that subject, (*Order, order!*)—Lord Londonderry highly eulogized the *foreign* policy of his late brother (Lord Castlereagh) and called the Emperor Alexander one of the greatest of Sovereigns, of whom he could not speak without reverence.

Lord DUDLEY AND WARD said, he could collect little else from the speech of the Noble Lord than that he and his friends entertained a strong feeling of dislike towards the Right Hon. Gentleman placed at the head of the Government. (*Hear!*) Their objections were not founded on public principle, but merely on personal antipathy to the Prime Minister, which was quite a novel ground of opposition. It was altogether a new course, also, to call upon a Minister to declare how long the King would choose to employ him, and how long he intended to serve his Sovereign. (*Hear, hear!*) He should not be the first Minister to answer questions of this description. With regard to the papers moved for, he had no objection to their production.

Lord KING approved the motion, and made various remarks on the large sums paid to Foreign Ministers, &c. in 1815, making in all a total of 424,000*l.* expense in one year; while in any former period the whole expense did not exceed 120,000*l.* On looking at the different items, he found Lord Castlereagh's expenses amounted to 21,106*l.* In addition to Lord Stewart's (now Lord Londonderry) salary of 7,000*l.* his lordship charged 5,134*l.* for contingent expenses, besides 6,538*l.* for losses by exchange, and 4,790*l.* for the journey to Mantua. Then the various sums paid to the several Russian Ministers amounted to 12,196*l.* which, he supposed, were the fees of admission to the Holy Alliance! If the House looked to the result, it would find that England had possessed more influence abroad when she pursued a system of moderate expense, and not one of great extravagance, for we had sacrificed all the lesser to the larger states. Lord King concluded by observing, that Ministers had nothing to fear from the opposition of the Noble Lord and his friends, for they had overloaded their great gun, and if they attempted to fire it, it would only recoil on themselves. (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord MALMESBURY justified the increased expense of the foreign missions.

Lord DARNLEY was of opinion that so long as the opposition to Ministers was confined to the bitterness of disappointment or old personal animosity, it ought to have no weight; and in some cases it only proved the assertion, that "dullness was the natural enemy of genius."

Lord LONGFORD said, he should oppose an Administration constructed on the present principles, for at no time had he ever witnessed a Government so utterly unworthy of confidence,—of men diametrically opposite in sentiment,—a building composed chiefly of quicksands, of political inconsistency and the destructive mountain torrent of revolutionary dissolution. (*Laughter.*)

Lord MELVILLE, alluding to some remark upon the late Secretary for the Home Department, said that his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) would not be found in the ranks of opposition, so long as the Government was carried on as heretofore,

Lord GODERICH observed, that if the Government abandoned the principles on which they had hitherto acted, they would deservedly forfeit the confidence of Parliament; but if certain individuals who had approved the measures of those who had formed the Administration, honourably gave it their support, how, in God's name, could that be made a reproach to either of the parties? (*Hear!*)

The motion was agreed to.

*Tuesday.—May 15.*

THE WAKEFIELD CASE.

Lord REDESDALE presented a petition from the Father of Miss Turner, praying the House to annul the alleged marriage of his daughter, who had been taken away and married in Scotland.—Lord LAUDERDALE thought the first proceeding should be to ascertain whether the marriage was a legal one.—Lord ELDON said, the difficulty of the case was as to the admissibility of the lady's evidence in the Ecclesiastical Court. In the case of Miss Warden, who had been carried off in 1691, the Court held that as the marriage itself was invalid in consequence of the force used, the subsequent consent did not quash that force.—Lord REDESDALE thought the best way to discuss the question was by a Committee of the whole House; to which it was agreed that the question should be referred.

*Thursday.—May 17.*

THE WAKEFIELD CASE.

Lord ELDON presented a petition from E. G. Wakefield, in which the petitioner stated that the most material allegations in Mr. Turner's petition were untrue; and he prayed to be heard in person by their Lordships against any Bill that might be brought into the House to dissolve the marriage between him and Miss Turner.

The House then went into a Committee on Mr. Turner's petition, when Lord GROSVENOR observed, that though no actual force had taken place to effect the marriage, yet moral force had been used, which was equivalent; and he thought the House should at once dissolve the marriage, whether it was valid by the Scotch law or not.

Lord LAUDERDALE viewed the proceedings of E. G. Wakefield with horror, yet care should be taken lest a precedent might be made injurious to the general interests of society. This case was no doubt one of gross fraud; but if the House legislated upon it, minor cases of deception would be brought forward, and every runaway match would occupy their Lordship's attention.

Lord REDESDALE thought that relief should be given in this extraordinary case, for the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts might last for three or four years! The young lady knew not whether she was a wife or not, and if either of the parties were to die, evil consequences might ensue and Mr. Wakefield be benefitted by the fraud he had committed. Parliament alone could apply a proper remedy by dissolving the marriage.

Lord TENTERDEN said, that E. G. Wakefield had been, actuated by the basest motives, and had accomplished his object by the most abominable means he thought that that the House should afford the relief prayed for, on the ground both of public and private justice. Punishment in this case had been too sparingly administered; for persons who conducted themselves in this manner

should be taught a severe lesson, and made to know that they would be deprived of the advantages they expected to reap from their crimes.

Lord ELDON thought that E. G. Wakefield should be heard if a Bill to dissolve the marriage was brought in.

The House then resumed.

## THE MINISTRY.

Lord FARNHAM presented a petition against the Catholic Association and Claims.

Lord MANVERS made some remarks on the new Administration, which he could not support, as he had always opposed the Catholic question.

Lord ABERDEEN disavowed all personal objections, and, though the present Administration did not possess his entire confidence, he should support the Catholic question, which however he thought was less likely to be carried than ever. The conduct of the Noble Lords who had gone over to the opposite side he deemed very extraordinary, and the state of things generally did not appear to him plain, honest, and direct; and this, he thought was the opinion out of doors (*Hear, hear!*)

Lord ABINGDON avowed his intention not to support the new Administration.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that in changing his seat he had not abandoned any of his principles. He had disagreed upon every point with the Noble Lords who had lately left the King's service, and this circumstance would alone account for his supporting the remnant of the late Administration when attacked by the Noble Seceders. Such conduct in fact proved the consistency of both parties. In his opinion the Government was *not* founded on the principle of Lord Liverpool's Administration. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) It did not hold out the same prospects. The principle of Lord Liverpool's Administration was, that the person at the head of it should be opposed to the Catholics. He (Lord H.) and his friends supported the Government because on most points they cordially agreed with its Members, and because the consequence of its being overturned would be the establishment in full power and triumph of that very party and those very principles which he had spent his whole life in deprecating and lamenting. (*Hear, hear!*) That was the plain state of the question. At the same time, though he saw much impatience, he saw nothing unconstitutional in the conduct of the Noble Seceders from office. It reminded him of an anecdote, from Swift, that he had heard 26 years ago, which to the best of his recollection ran thus:—"It happened once upon a time, in a certain country, that all the men were changed into women, and all the women were changed into men. In the course of the transformation, it fell to the lot of the maids of honour to be changed into dragoon officers, and the dragoon officers to be changed into maids of honour. The dragoon officers who had become maids of honour, were at first a little wild—they were accustomed to take too long strides, and behaved in other particulars a little indecorously. (*A laugh.*) However, at the end of a month, they became as respectable, decorous, and decent maids of honour, as were to be found in any court of Europe. (*A laugh.*) But when the maids of honour became dragoon officers—oh! such a set of quarrelsome, impudent, troublesome men were never before seen in the world. (*Loud laughter.*) They were constantly engaged in swearing, drinking, and breaking heads in every quarter. (*Laughter.*) They were also in the habit of placing themselves at the head of the blackguard boys who went about with Guy Fawkes, and seizing the opportunity for exciting riot and alarm, and almost setting the town on fire." (*Great laughter and cheers.*) He hoped the Noble Lords would not be angry with him for repeating the story, because it was in some degree applicable to most Oppositions. He saw nothing factious in their undoubted privilege, of endeavouring to enforce their opinions. He only wished that they would bring forward some direct question, for he considered it derogatory from the dignity of the House injurious to the service of the country, for public men to be flinging dirt at each other. (*Hear!*) Why not bring the matter to a direct question, with respect to which men might honourably differ or honourably agree? The beneficial changes which had taken place in our foreign affairs would not have occurred but for the Right Hon. Gentleman now at the head of affairs; and when he heard a Noble Duke term him the most profligate Minister that had ever existed, he could not but recollect that the Noble Duke had long supported that very Government which had placed in the hands of that individual the important trust of negociating with foreign powers, and also that of managing the business of the other House; and this he (Lord H.) deemed not a little inconsistent in the Noble Duke, who now charged others with inconsistency! Certain persons affected to idolize the memory of Mr. Pitt, yet Mr. Pitt had moved for Parliamentary Reform, had advocated the Abolition of Slavery, supported Catholic Emancipation, and had frequently formed part of an Administration the Members of which differed with each other on essential points, and formed what might be called a provisional Government. He (Lord H.) rejoiced at the secession of the Noble Lords, which he deemed perfectly proper—(*a laugh*)—and agreed with them in thinking that the change would advance the Catholic question. If the Government was not exactly what he could wish, he must still support that which he liked best, and he differed from all the views of the Noble Seceders. He should therefore support the present Government. (*Cheers.*)

Lord WINCHILSEA said no confidence could be bestowed upon an Administration formed by a coalition of the most opposite parties. (*Hear hear!*) What security for uprightness and sincerity could such a Government give? He thanked the Noble Lord for his manly declaration that the Administration was not conducted on Lord Liverpool's principles—their Lordships now knew how matters stood—there was an end of the bone of contention—and the sacrifice of opinion, it was clear, had not been made by the Whigs, but by the individual at the head of the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no personal hostility to that individual, but he was strongly opposed to him politically, as there were some parts of his public conduct calculated to excite suspicion and alarm—his conduct, for instance, on an important Trial, in which there was not that strait-forward manliness, that fair, open, and consistent course of dealing which they had a right to expect in one who held the first situation in his Majesty's Government. The Catholic question was decidedly opposed to the wishes of the nation; and if it was to be carried by the present Administration, let them at once say so. (*Hear, hear!*) He should however oppose it to the last hour of his life, as he was convinced of its impolicy and danger.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the Country was quite in the dark respecting the principles of the present Government, and that he should be glad to hear them avowed. What engagement had it entered into with those who had agreed to give it their support? The whigs, it was said, had not compromised their principles; but the Whigs as a party were no longer in existence—it was no more—their extinction was occasioned by their late unworthy alliance, and by the sacrifice of personal dignity of which there had been before no example. (*Cheers.*) It was clear that the coalition now formed had been long contemplated—but there was one most honourable exception (Earl Grey) whose constancy reflected a lustre on his character. He (Lord E.) viewed the late arrangements with suspicion and distaste, and many things called loudly for explanation. The Catholic cause could not be accelerated so long as a hostile disposition was entertained in a High Quarter, though the withholding that measure was a grievance in England and a malediction in Ireland. Its agitation just now, however, he earnestly deprecated.

Lord GODERICH said, the Noble Lord seized upon every opportunity, regular or irregular, to harass the Government by a course which was any thing but fair. All sorts of foul and calumnious insinuations were put forth and commented upon, and he was almost ashamed to contradict the trumpery rumours. For his part, he had not language to express in adequate terms his feelings of contempt for such base insinuations. (*Cheers.*) When his Right Hon. Friend was connected by those with whom he had acted, he of course took the means best calculated to give solidity to the Government, and if the Noble Lord wished to prove its strength, let him bring forward in a manly way, a motion that would set the question at rest—for it was hard to be dragged through the dirt day after day in this foul manner. (*Cheers.*) Let the Government be judged by its acts, and not attacked without proof and condemned without trial.

Lord LANSDOWN would give every explanation in his power, if the question was regularly brought forward, but he strongly condemned such irrelevant proceedings as the present. He could not condescend to notice rumours put forward merely to throw odium on a Government, formed upon as honest, patriotic, and honourable principles as any that had ever been formed in the country. (*Hear, hear!*) This would shortly be made manifest to all; but the honour of Parliament required that base and unworthy motives should not be charged upon public men, in the way now adopted. (*Cheers.*)

*Friday.—May* 18.

## PORTUGAL.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH complained of the state of darkness in which the country was kept in regard to the affairs of Portugal. If, he said, our troops took any part in the domestic quarrels of the Portuguese, Spain would have a just cause of war.

Lord DUDLEY and WARD said, he could not now go into any details; but as soon as the proper time arrived he was convinced such an explanation would be afforded as would fully satisfy both Parliament and the Country.

Turner's Divorce Bill was brought in and read a first time.

*Monday, May* 21.

## THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Lord MANSFIELD moved that the order for summoning the House on this question for the 7th of June be discharged. He said, he had now no intention of originating any such motion; he had yielded to the opinions of others, though his own remained unaltered.—Agreed to.

Lord HAREWOOD wished to put a question of a delicate nature to a Right Reverend Prelate, on a subject of great importance. Certain opinions, it was said, had been published in regard to the Catholic Claims, conveyed to a meeting of Bishops and Clergy by two eminent Divines—he wished to learn if such communications had been made.

The Bishop of LONDON said, he was under some difficulty, in regard to the question, as he did not know why it was put; but the statement made by him, at a meeting of the Clergy, respecting the opinions entertained in a "*Quarter* which he did not think he ought to mention in that House, was correct, and he should not have presumed to have made it without authority, which, if the House desired it, he would mention. (*Cries of "Order," and "Go on."*)

Here a conversation arose.—Lord SPENCER said, there was no question before the House, and the matter might excite an unpleasant debate.—Lord ELDON thought, that as the fact had been established that the reported declaration* had been made by the Right Reverend Prelate, it was sufficient; and if it was intended to elicit the statement of an authority which ought not to be mentioned in that House, he should not consent to such a course.—Lord HAREWOOD did not inquire by what authority the communication had been made—it must have been made upon that of his Majesty's advisers—Lord LANSDOWN said, that Noble Lords were not bound to answer any such questions, the putting of which were extremely irregular and unconstitutional.—Lord GREY observed, that, from the answer given to the question, it was plain that the statement alluded to had been made under an authority of the greatest public importance. He would not allude to the consequences which might arise from such a declaration, but there was now ground, he thought, for a motion to enable their Lordships to declare their opinion on the character of the proceeding and upon the conduct of his Majesty's Advisers.—Lord HARROWBY said, he was not blind to the importance of the question, nor to the impropriety of the suggestions now made to Parliament respecting the private opinions of the King upon a question that might be brought forward for decision. Nothing could be more destructive to the character, privileges, and independence of the House, than to permit themselves to suppose that there was upon any public measure a previously formed opinion of the King. No man had any right to presume beforehand what would be the opinion of the Sovereign on any subject which might be brought before Parliament, or to say that he would take or reject the advice of any of his confidential servants upon it. If any motion was brought forward in regard to the manner in which the question had been answered by the Right Rev. Prelate, it ought to be met by an indignant negative.—Lord HAREWOOD begged to take all the responsibility, as to the impropriety of the present informal proceedings, on his own shoulders. He should not have noticed so delicate a matter, had he not seen the declaration alluded to, which related to the best interests of the country, in the public papers.

* Of the King's disapprobation of the Claims of the Catholics communicated by him to the Bishops, and by them to a meeting of the Clergy.

*Tuesday May*, 22

## GAME LAWS.

Lord SALISBURY obtained leave to bring in a Bill,, and subsequently brought it in, authorizing the sale of Game by all persons who were qualified to kill it, on their taking out a license for that purpose. His object was, he said, to put down the crime of poaching, and this could only be done by making the sale of Game legal.

*Friday, May* 25.

Lord TEIGNHAM presented a petition from a parish in Leicester, against alteration of the Corn Laws. Also a petition from Abingdon, having the same object.

The Earl of DARLINGTON presented a petition from the protestant dissenters of Shields, in the county of Durham, for repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.—The petition was read and laid on the table.

## CORN BILL.

Lord GODERICH rose, on the order of the day, for going into a Committee on the Corn bill. The noble Lord commenced his speech by observing, that by the visitation of Providence, his noble friend had been deprived of the means of explaining this measure, and when he reflected that there never had been a man in that House who partook so largely as Lord Liverpool did of the confidence of their Lordships, he could not but feel the greatest anxiety in his endeavour to discharge the duty which the noble Earl had undertaken. He was, however, impressed with a belief that the bill would succeed, when he considered it was supported by those noble Lords near him, who had so lately devoted their talents to the service of the country. He begged their Lordships to consider what had occurred since the bill of 1815 passed. After that bill passed, it came immediately into operation. In 1816, the ports remained open from the 15th November, 1816, to the 15th of Feb. 1818; and, during the whole of that time, the price of corn continued at an enormous rate—the average price having been below 80*s.* the ports remained closed during three months. They opened again, and remained open till February 1819; the harvest of that year was a remarkably fine one. During the time the ports remained open a large quantity of foreign grain was imported. The effect of that importation filled the landholders with terror. They considered that the bill of 1815 had been the means of their ruin, although, at the present day, they held it to be the palladium of their safety. They hailed as a remedy, to the effect of that law, the very measure then before the House. It then appeared that the first step to the measure before the House was taken by the very body which then opposed it. So strong was the impression in 1819, that the Government would take the measure into contemplation, that he (Lord Goderich) was asked whether it would be adopted. No less than 1,200 petitions were presented recommending the measure. Before the question was brought to a point by his Majesty's Ministers, they thought it right to examine minutely the law of 1815. The Government were compelled to bring the whole subject under the consideration of Parliament. The Government, to a certain extent, resisted the proposed change, but they were unsuccessful; a Committee was moved for in the other House, and they found it impossible to oppose the application. In 1821 they gave their consent to investigation, and an elaborate Report was made. That Report, by reasoning *a priori*, and reasoning on facts, condemned the law of 1815. In 1822 the Committee was revived, and it confirmed the principles laid down in the former Report, recommending a change of the policy of the Corn Laws. When the bill of 1815 was read the third time, a member, who well understood the subject, declared that he gave the system his malediction. He appealed to that member whether it was not necessary, with reference to the interests of the people, to take up the question. If they were justified and compelled to take it up, it must not be forgotten that circumstances had occurred to change the bearing of the question. The change of the currency, and the state of the country had produced a material alteration. However lamentable the effects of those changes might be, they were nothing compared to the bad effects produced by the Corn Laws of 1815. Much of public distress was imputed to the National Debt and excessive taxation. He was not disposed to undervalue the effect produced by that debt, but there had been a reduction, since 1815, of 13,000,000*l.* and 28,000,000*l.* of taxes. That reduction had operated against the growers of corn, in compelling them to bring their grain to market at a reduced price. It was not, as some contended, a question between protection and no protection; not an unified system, founded upon wild theory. It was not a system without protection to the agricultural interest. He, for one, was ready to give to the agriculturists all the protection they could desire, with due regard to the interests of others classes. The law of 1815 was the greatest innovation upon the Corn Laws ever known. Before that law, there never had been a total prohibition. The measure proposed was not founded on speculative theory. If Government acted on any other principle than the general good, they would be guilty of a suicidal act. They must pull down themselves with the agriculturists. The Government were only recurring to the ancient and best policy of the country. He should be able to show, that the laws of 1815 and 1822, were infected with that evil, interminable prohibition—as the opening of the ports was to be governed by periods of three months, the law gave an opportunity to pour into the markets corn from all parts. All the distresses of the agriculturist had been traced to that unlimited importation. It might be said, the agriculturists had been injured by the law of 1822, but that he denied. The object of that law was to check importation by lowering the price. They might have recourse to the extravagant proposition of fixing a permanent duty, but that was a system liable to every possible objection. The only way to qualify it was the giving of the Privy Council the power to alter the duty. He had never been able to bring himself to adopt such a principle. The only course which could be taken was to graduate the duty. The practical result of the measure before the House would be to maintain an equality of price. That was all that could be done by any system of Corn Laws. The bill would speak for itself, and any one might satisfy himself as to the operation of it. He should therefore only advert to the fears entertained against the bill. What could be more absurd than the fears entertained of the importation of corn from Odessa? Whatever might happen with respect to Dantzic, and the north of Germany, the idea of being flooded with corn from Odessa was quite visionary. To procure a cargo of Wheat from Odessa a British ship must be sent, which could not return in eight months? What man would risk his capital by making such an adventure? The Phantom, then, from Odessa, was blown out of the water. In the Mediterranean there remained a fixed demand for all the wheat that could be brought from Odessa. There were other fears respecting importation of corn from our North American colonies. He could not see how they were to treat our colonies, composed of our own subjects, and governed by the same laws as foreigners. It was wise policy to treat them as good subjects, and he was happy to see they had been treated as such in the bill. In the last year there came from North America only 26,009 quarters of corn. Was that an importation to excite alarm? There could be no ground for fears, and that reflection ought to induce the House not to reject the bill. The principle upon which foreign corn was to be warehoused in England was open to no valid objection. The policy of all British Statesmen had been to make England the Emporium of the world. It had become so, and his hope was that it might remain a warehouse, not only for foreign grain, but merchandise brought from all parts of the world. The noble Lord concluded a very able speech by moving the Committee on the bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY agreed with the noble Lord, that the motion should not be made a party question; for it was one, the effects of which would remain, when the agents of the present party disputes would be mouldering in their tombs. The President of the Board of Trade, in 1825, first broached the present bill, though the average prices for the last four or five years showed there was no necessity for it then. The average price since, during the last four or five years, was 56*s.* and was never more than 66*s.* and was five times not more than 51*s.* 9*d.*—an average far under the admitted remunerative price (60*s.*) of the noble Lord. The noble Lord seemed to forget that the imports from Canada were lessened to this Country from the demand from the West Indies, in consequence of our disputes with the United States, and would increase, like our imports from Ireland, which in 16 years, increased tenfold, [illegible]'s statement showed. The annual imports in 1807 from Ireland were 45,000 quarters; in 1808, 43,000; in 1809, 66,000; and in 1821, 569,000 quarters. The noble Lord had contended, that the admission of bonded corn, by Orders in Council, in the proportion of the laws of 1815 and 1822, were fully sufficient to meet all demands of scarcity; for if the price was 66*s.* in September, 300,000 quarters might be admitted; if 66*s.* in October, 300,000 quarters more, and so on, so that in five months the country would have an abundant supply, without the evil of redundancy. He next objected to the bill as a customs and duties measure; as a merely commercial one

which would be unintelligible to any other. He contended, that the bill would have the effect of depreciating the value of land, and the ruin of the country must be the consequence. He had taken the returns on their Lordships' table for the last 17 years; he had divided these returns into three series. He took the last five years of the war, and divided the twelve following years of peace into two series. The aggregate average price of wheat for the last five years of the war, was 99s. per quarter. For the first six years of peace it was 76s which was the diminution of 23 per cent. and was, however, to be naturally looked for. For the second six years of peace the price was 56s. which showed a depreciation of no less than 44 per cent. in the course of 17 years. His Lordship concluded with moving, that the bill be committed that day three months.

Lords ROSEBERRY, ELLENBOROUGH, and ROSSLYN objected to the measure.

The Marquis of SALISBURY opposed it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN gave it his most strenuous support.

Lord REDESDALE said, the principle of bill would prove destructive of agriculture.

Lord CARNARVON said he should vote for the measure.

Earl DARNLEY defended the former corn bills, and supported the measure then under discussion.

The House then divided—For the Committee, 120; For the Amendment, 63—Majority for the bill, 57.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*May 7.*

### SHIPPING INTEREST.

General GASCOYNE brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the distressed state of the Shipping Interest, in a speech of some length, in which he complimented very highly the President of the Board of Trade, but doubted the wisdom of departing from that policy of our ancestors, in regard to commerce &c. under which the country had so greatly prospered. He said that the direct capital employed in shipping amounted to seven millions, which had suffered a diminution of twenty-five per cent; that the distress of the ship-owners was very severe; that foreigners could build and navigate their ships much cheaper than the English, and therefore by the system of competition now allowed, the British trade must be sacrificed. Unemployed ships were to be seen in all the Dock-yards, the energies of the owners were paralyzed, and the business of ship-building had greatly fallen off.

Mr. LITTLE seconded the motion, as he disapproved of the new commercial system. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of Mr. Canning as the enlightened statesman who for years had succeeded in securing confidence and that of the nation, and announced that he should support his Administration.

Mr. P. THOMPSON (Member for Dover) opposed the motion, and brought forward a variety of facts, to show that the Ship-owners were not more distressed than other capitalists, who were all suffering under the recent depression. He supported his statements by a variety of well-put arguments, in which he exposed the fallacy of the conclusions and the erroneousness of the assertions of those who condemned the present commercial policy of the Government, which was calculated to benefit the general interests of the country, and to overthrow which, he said, was to arrest the march of human improvement, and beat back the tide of civilization. For his own part, he observed in conclusion, he should never be found wanting, he hoped, on such an occasion; and however feeble he was aware was his voice, however little was his support, the Right Honourable Gentleman should have all he could do. *(Hear!)* But more than that, he would venture to say, that if the Right Honourable Gentleman only persisted in his liberal policy, the voice of the country would be with him—his country's applause would be his meed; and he would assure him that *Nec quidquid habet fortuna tua majus quam ut possis, nec natura tua melius quam ut velis servare quam plurimus. (Loud applause from both sides of the House.)*

Sir J. YORKE doubted the arguments of the young and able Member who had addressed them, particularly as he was connected with northern houses, and when he saw *brooms* at the head—*(laughter)*—not of that House, but of ships, and seamen walking about the ports with nothing to do. The doctrines were beautiful in theory, but were not adapted for practice. He should therefore vote for the Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. HUSKISSON said he had now been a member of Parliament for upwards of 30 years, and from the first moment that he had the honour of a seat in this House down to the present, he had always considered himself as liable to that moral responsibility to which every other member of Parliament was liable, be his rank or station in the country what it may. He made this declaration as to his feelings and to his readiness to meet the charges which had been brought against him, without the slightest reserve. Among the many singular statements of his hon. and gallant colleague, that was not the least singular, in which he stated that for the last two or three years, the House had been overwhelmed with petitions from the ship-owners of all the ports in the country, complaining of distress, and that the Government had paid no attention to them whatever. The gentlemen who presented the petitions moved nothing more than that they should be laid on the table and be printed. Now, if a perusal of those petitions had led him to suppose that the shipping interest of the country was really endangered, he should have felt that it was incumbent upon him, holding the office which he held in the Government, to have inquired narrowly into the matter; and, as a proof of such a disposition on his part, referred to the statement which he had given in the last Session, of his own accord, of the real situation of the commercial marine of the country. He declared at the same time, the principles on which he had proposed the alterations in the Navigation Laws. He had also an opportunity of showthe House the growth of our commercial marine since the year 1792; of comparing our means at present with our means at other periods; and of explaining to the House the opportunities which we had of manning our military navy immediately, whenever a naval armament should be suddenly required. He had also compared our means, increased as they were within that period, with the means of other countries, aiming to be our rivals, not our enemies, in maritime affairs. The shipowners appeared to employ a logic quite peculiar to themselves—a logic which he (Mr. Huskisson) knew not how to designate, unless he described it as that which prevailed amongst philosophers during the dark ages. It was not from facts, from observation, from experience, from a knowledge of what was passing before them, that these gentlemen drew their conclusions, They seemed to revive the exploded arguments used last Session, to induce the House to recede from its altered policy with regard to the silk trade. The course was then to assume, as an incontrovertible fact, that if the measure was carried, our silk trade would be rooted out and utterly dissipated. We were told of 500,000 helpless women and children, as well as workmen, all subsisting upon the silk trade, who would be left to starve, with a thousand other horrible consequences; now during the distresses of the past year, no branch of trade had suffered so little, and was now in a more flourishing condition than the silk trade. (Cheers.) The result of a free competition was this, that the silk manufacture had made much progress throughout the country, and that we were exporting to France more or less of our silk goods, nay, some houses were actually making Bandana handkerchiefs for the purpose of exporting them to India. (Hear, and a laugh.) But the ship-owners went further than the parties to whom he alluded; they not only assumed what were to be the measures of Government, but they pronounced what had been already the effects of them,—namely, that the shipping interest was in a state of total decay. He had taken the trouble to read all the petitions on the part of the ship-owners, and he could state that there was not one which did not proceed upon the principle that the foreign shipping had increased, and British shipping had decreased; and some were bold enough to say that we should soon reach such a condition that foreign shipping would supersede the British in the foreign trade of the country. He found in some of the petitions allegations which he must own surprised him, because they were at variance with what the getters up must have had under their own personal knowledge. He would advert briefly to one or two. The first he should refer to was a petition from Scarborough, presented on the 16th of Feb., which stated that the value of British shipping had decreased from 20 to 25 per cent. since the year 1825; and expressed regret and alarm at "the great increase in the entry of foreign, particularly Baltic vessels, at *all* the British ports." He would just read the official return of the entry of British and foreign vessels in this very port of Scarborough. In 1825, the number of British vessels which entered inwards was 19, their tonnage amounted to 2,421; the number of foreign vessels was 17, their tonnage 998. In 1826, the number of British vessels was 17, their tonnage 2,349; the number of foreign vessels in that year, instead of 17 was 2, and their tonnage 149, (Cheers.) So much for the petition from Scarborough! (Hear.) The next petition was from the port of Greenock, which contained the same allegations, with reference particularly to the British provinces in North America: it stated that "by the benefit bestowed upon foreign shipping, so decided a preference is given to foreigners in the timber trade, that the petitioners can no longer compete successfully with them." How the facts really stood he should now proceed to show. In 1825 the number of British vessels which entered inwards in this port was 201; their tonnage was 51,600. The number of foreign vessels was 21; their tonnage was 6,300. In 1826, the British tonnage was 54,000; the foreign 2,300—He adverted to another petition (with reference to the argument that the poorer classes were deprived of employment by the change) from the labourers in the port of London connected with the shipping. They stated that their condition in 1825 was prosperous; but that in 1826, owing to the increase of foreign shipping, they had suffered great distress. Now it appeared in 1825 that the tonnage of foreign vessels entering inwards in the port of London amounted to 302,122 tons; these persons then found no want of employment. In 1826 the tonnage of foreign amounted to 215,254 only. (Cheers.) He was aware that the subject was a dry one, but he must trespass upon the House, in order to vindicate Parliament, and show that the country was not deriving injury by persevering in the present measures. It was true, that last year he made a statement to the House before the returns had been produced; and now an endeavour was made, since the returns were furnished, to accuse him of inaccuracy. It became, therefore, his duty, before he came to discuss this subject in the present Session, to exhibit the returns in such a shape as would repel the suspicion of his having adapted them to suit the object of a pitiful misrepresentation. He now held in his hand an account of shipping since the restoration of peace. The result was, that excepting that extravagant year, 1825, (and the year 1826 was necessarily influenced by that year of speculation), there had been a comparative increased of British shipping. Even 1826 exhibited a greater number of British ships entering inwards and outwards than any year (except 1825) since 1814. (Hear.) The tonnage of British vessels entering inwards in 1826 was 2,478,000; in 1814 it was 1,846,000. But as Ireland was now separated from the foreign trade, he had required that its tonnage should be separated in each year from the accounts of foreign trade properly so called, since 1814; and here the comparison was still more favourable. The tonnage of British vessels trading between Britain and foreign parts, excluding Ireland, in 1826 exceeded considerably that in any one year since 1814, except 1825, which was a year of speculation, when compared with 1826. The decrease in British shipping in 1826, compared with the preceding year, was 230,000 tons. The tonnage in 1825 was 2,027,000 tons: that in 1826 was 1,796,000 tons. The foreign shipping, meanwhile, had fallen off 250,000 tons; that of 1825 was 809,000 tons; that of 1826, 640,000. Thus there was a less decrease in the British than in the foreign shipping; and a most triumphant answer herein appeared to the objections as to the relative increase of foreign and British shipping. In order to exhaust the subject in every possible way, he would notice the objection of some, that the colonies and British North America, where there was no foreign competition, should be excluded as well as Ireland. From the account of the tonnage of British vessels arriving from foreign ports, excluding the British colonies in all parts of the world, it was gratifying to find that the quantity in 1826 exceeded that of any year since 1814, except 1825. There was not a single year, besides that, which was not greatly inferior to 1826. He did not deny that in the foreign trade there was a continued tendency to increase but if our Shipping continued to increase also were we to proceed to measures of hostility because, forsooth, there had been an increase in foreign trade as well as our own? One point he would refer to more particularly; one-fourth of the foreign shipping consisted of vessels under 50 tons, whilst our shipping averaged 400 tons. The trade between the opposite ports of France and Dover, Ramsgate, and other places in England, employed small vessels bringing eggs, butter, vegetables, poultry, and fruit, which were all included in the returns. These vessels came with one tide, and returned with the next. Was such a commerce as this a nursery for seamen? No; we should look to distant foreign trade, at the extremity of the world, which would form our seamen by enuring them to hardships and to dangers. Yet it was little known to what extent this petty commerce was carried. The number of eggs imported from France in these small vessels in the course of last year amounted to 63,000,000, and the duty paid upon them was 22,00 *l.* It was the same with a hundred other articles. He would now proceed to that part of the subject which related to the trade with all parts of the world strictly foreign out of Europe. In 1814, the amount of British tonnage employed in this trade was 535,000 tons. In 1826, it was 873,000 tons, being an increase of 3-8ths. With the single exception of the United States of America, the foreign shipping in that trade was greater than in any one of the six years preceding 1814 than it was last year. He now turned to the trade with the colonies. The British shipping engaged with the West India colonies last year was greater in amount than in any year since the peace, always excluding 1814 and 1815, because in those years we possessed colonies which had since been restored to foreign Powers. The trade with our North American colonies had increased in a most gigantic degree Instead of amounting to only 151,000 tons, as it did at the peace, it now amounted to 397,000 tons, and the trade of last year exceeded that of any former year, always excepting 1825. With the East Indies our trade had increased from 50,000 tons to 72,000 tons. With the coast of Africa it had increased from 9,000 tons to 26,000 tons. He was indeed at a loss to find a single branch of our foreign trade in which there had not been an increase, with the exception of the trade in oil with France, and there the decrease was easily accounted for. In the deep sea fishery trade there had been a decrease, the tonnage having fallen off from being 55,000 to between that and 40,000. During the war we had exclusive possession of the whale fisheries, and supplied every country with oil. Since the peace foreign Powers had prohibited the importation of oil, with the view of encouraging their own fisheries. In France a bounty was given, most injudiciously he thought, on whale fishing. It should besides be recollected, that the demand for oil had been considerable diminished, in consequence of the new mode of lighting adopted throughout the country. It now only remained for him to refer to the state of the timber trade with the Baltic. To assist him (Mr. H.) on the point, he had called for a return of the state of the trade for every year since 1784. If any evidence could be found more satisfactory than another of the increasing wealth, prosperity, and means of enjoyment of this country, it was supplied by a comparison of the state of the timber trade in 1784, and at the present present period. In 1784 we imported from British North America 700 loads of timber, and from the Baltic 108,000 loads. In 1825 we imported from British North America, instead of 700 loads, 407,000 loads, and from the Baltic, instead of 108,000 loads, 272,000 loads. Here was an increase not in the proportion of tens and fifties, but of thousands. It should be recollected that the British North American trade was carried on exclusively in British vessels, and that trade was now greater than we had ever enjoyed with the Baltic. The right hon. gent. then proceeded to make a comparative statement of the amount of timber imported from the Baltic in British and Foreign vessels since 1809. The average annual amount imported for the first five years in British vessels was 49,000 loads, in foreign vessels 51,000 loads, In the next five years, from 1814 to 1819 the average annual amount imported in the 10 years, from 1819 to 1825, was, in British vessels, 55,000 loads; in foreign vessels, 59,000 loads. He now begged leave to invite the attention of the House to the coasting trade, which we could keep entirely to ourselves. He would state the amount of that trade for the four last years, In 1823 it was 7,899,000 tons; in 1824 it was 8,118,000 tons, in 1825 it was 8,300,000 tons; and in 1826 it was 8,368,000 tons. With respect to our sugar colonies, the monopoly of trade with them would not be worth a farthing to us. Owing to the great extention of our colonies, they produced annually 60,000 hogsheads of sugar more than could be consumed in this country. This surplus could only find a vent in the foreign market. If the shipping interest were to be upheld at the expense of the colonies, the latter must be ruined, and the former would surely participate in the distress. At the period of the peace, the Government dismissed 400,000 tons of shipping, which had been employed on the transport service, besides selling many ships which formed part of the Royal navy. Under such a sudden change, he difficulty was—to find the means of employment; and he would state, without fear of contradiction, that had it not been for the change in the Navigation Laws—had it not been for the warehousing system—had it not, finally, been for the alteration in our colonial policy, it would have been impossible to find employment for such a mass of shipping. The reduction which had been made in the rate of harbour and light dues, was absolutely necessary to induce foreign ships to enter our ports. He trusted that the Board of Trade would soon be able to make a further reduction in those duties. The reciprocity system, which had been so much abused, did not originate with him, neither did the warehousing system, nor the relaxation of the Navigation Laws. The treaty with Portugal and Brazil in 1810 was the first instance in which those principles were adopted, and in 1815 the same principles were recognised in the treaty with the United States of America. All the measures relative to foreign trade which were introduced in 1821 had the santion of the noble Lord then at the head of the Government. They were introduced by his right hon. friend (Mr. Wallace.) He (Mr. Huskisson) possessed no other merit than that of having followed up the measures in question to their natural consequences. The traffic with Hamburgh and Holland had been stated altogether at 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* The commodities which found their way into Germany through the ports and custom-houses of Prussia, amonnted to 7,000,000*l.* In the Prussian tariff there was no article prohibited. He hoped soon to be able to say the same of the English tariff. (Loud and continued cheers.) And there was not an article from end to end of the list, upon which there was a higher duty than 15 per cent. Before the treaty of reciprocity, the Prussian Government was assailed on all hands by the representations of their own subjects, calling for the absolute prohibition of British manufactures, and candidly avowing that they could not compete with them if admitted. The Prussian Government refused to do so, and in treating with us only required fair play in the repeal of the discriminative duties on their shipping. The House ought to recollect the rivalry of other States: the growth of manufactures in North America, and of produce in the South; the increase in France of cotton manufactures, so that whereas in 1817 she imported 6,000 bags of cotton, in the last years 16,000 bags. We must be prepared to compete with the notions of Europe in all those instances which concerned the great resources of our wealth. The trade of this country could only be increased by admitting their right; and if the trade should be diminished by persisting in our former system, the commercial shipping interest would decrease too, and the naval power of the country be in danger of being lost—(The right hon. gent. sat down amidst loud cheers.)

Lord MILTON and Mr. PEEL opposed

the motion.

Mr. CURWOOD said, he promised the gallant General to vote for his motion, and must therefore do it, but was satisfied it was useless.

Gen. GASCOYNE said, with the leave of the House he would withdraw his motion (cheers.)—Adjourned.

*Tuesday May 8.*

ARMY IN INDIA.

On the motion of Mr. WYNN, seconded by Mr. HUME, "Thanks were given to Lord Combermere, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, for the zeal and meritorious conduct he displayed in commanding the troops employed in the attack upon Bhurtpoor; and particularly for the judgment with which he planned the assault upon that fortress, the success of which had been highly valuable to the reputation of the British arms."

Thanks were given also, *nem. con.* to Generals Morrison, Adams, Sleigh, M'Keene, Cotton, Sir A. Campbell, Sir T. Reynell, Sir Jasper Nicholl and Sir John Whittingham; and a vote was passed, acknowledging the zeal and discipline of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.—Thanks were likewise voted to the Naval Commander in India, Sir James Brisbane, and to his Captains and Officers.

*Friday May, 11.*

SUPPLY—THE ADMINISTRATION.

Before the House went into a Committee of Supply, Sir Thos. LETHBRIDGE asked whether the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs and the Home Department were held permanently or for temporary purposes; he also intimated his intention of dividing the House against the Supplies, if he met with support; and declared it was his duty to resist the unconstitutional and unprincipled coalition that had taken place. The Hon. Baronet concluded a rambling speech of some length with the following sentences:—"I hope the House will give me credit for having no earthly motive on earth (*laughter*)—no earthly motive, but that of doing my duty as a faithful Member of the House of Commons.

Mr. CANNING said, he would answer the two grains of question included in the Hon. Baronet's bushel of declamation. Respecting the official appointments, he should not utter one word, as the Hon. Member for Stafford had, in a manly manner, for which he thanked him, given a notice of a motion on the subject for a future day, which was far better than resorting to those disgusting modes and tricks by by which it was intended to get rid of highly important questions. (*Cheers.*) In reply to the enquiry whether there had been any negociation, about the time of the dissolution of the Administration, between him and certain persons whose support he had the happiness to enjoy,—notwithstanding the objection which the Hon. Baronet felt the other day at receiving the monosyllable "Yes for an answer, he now hoped he would not take it uncivilly if his reply were, "No." (*Laughter.*) He had certainly received an intimation at that time that if he would take office certain individuals would give him their cordial and disinterested support—(*cheers*)—and, driven to straits as he had been, a question had arisen, arised by himself, upon the subject of accession to office.—Mr. CANNING then alluded to the Hon. Baronet's changes of opinion on the subject of Reform, although he was now put forward to object to a Government, because its Members differed on this very question! (*Laughter.*) When the time came, he had no doubt of affording a full vindication for the conduct pursued by the Government.

Mr. BEAUMONT disavowed any political association with Sir T. Lethbridge; and Sir THOMAS said he had not acted in concert with others.

Lord TAVISTOCK gave his disinterested support to the Government when he saw Toryism in its most hideous shape raising its frightful form amongst them, smarting from official disappointment and the pangs of mortified ambition. (*Cheer.*)

Mr. PEEL denied that he felt any rancour towards an Administration which in fact secured the triumph of his own principles by excluding the Catholic question. (*Cheers*) He should not abandon the plans he had introduced to the House, because he was not in office, but give them his zealous attention. The Right Hon. Gentleman had explained the terms of the coalition in a satisfactory manner and he (Mr. P.) utterly disclaimed the intention of giving any thing like a factious opposition to the present Administration. (*Cheers.*)

Sir J. YORKE said he should support the Government, and alluded to Sir Thomas Lethbridge as the *Sir Francis Wronghead* of the day!

Sir J. SEBRIGHT avowed his intention to support the Government, as he approved the change in the policy of the country, from narrow-mindedness to liberality.

Mr. HUME held the same opinion; but the country required relief from its heavy burthens, and the financial state of the nation should be brought forward without delay.

Mr. CANNING said, he should bring forward his financial statement for the year that day fortnight.

After several other Members had spoken, the House went into a Committee of Supply, when various sums were voted. Mr. HUME contended against the extravagant expenses for Ambassadors, and Consuls, and Church expenses, and strongly urged a reduction in them all.—A conversation arose respecting the sums required for public buildings, and the purchase of York house was opposed by many.—Col. DAVIES said, the new palace for the King was a disgrace to the country, and Mr. HUME intimated that it would cost half a million of money!

*Monday, May 14.*

DROITS OF ADMIRALTY—NEW PEERS.

To some observations made by Mr. HUME respecting the Droits of Admiralty, which might be claimed by the Lord High Admiral, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, that due care had been taken on that point.—And in answer to others of Mr. HUME, deprecating the practice of creating Peers who had not independant means of support Mr. CANNING said, he should oppose any attempt to strip the Crown of that most splendid prerogative of creating Peers, and the Commons of that equally splendid reward for serving their country. (*Hear, hear!*)—Mr. C. (alluding to the report of a new creation of Peers) added, that it was a mischeivous rumour, in which there was not a word of truth.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice of a motion on the subject of Impressment of Seamen.

*Tuesday, May 15.*

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. WHITMORE called the attention of the House to the subject of the trade of India, which he contended, might be rendered highly serviceable to both England and Ireland, by judicious regulations and the removal of impediments. The trade of India had been opened to the private trader under certain restrictions, after a good deal of opposition. It was then contended that there was no hope of enlarging the trade, on account of the home products and religious prejudices of the natives. The increase however, in cottons particularly, had been marvellous, as the returns of exports and imports proved. Still, the duties imposed on East Indian coffee, rum, sugar and cotton, were grievous, compared with those from the West Indies; and it was the same blind and unjust policy that had occasioned the loss of America. He was quite convinced, that if a Committee were appointed, much good would result from their enquiry? the advantages of a free trade would then be clearly demonstrated, and a boundless extent of commerce would be opened to Great Britain. Thus would their union with the million of subjects under their dominions in the East be cemented by a reciprocity of interest, their rule be more firmly secured, and the happiness of every class of society, both in Europe and Asia, be far better consulted. This would be the way to secure a real revenue from their possessions—one arising from a mutuality of profit and not drawn or wrung exclusively, as was the old plan, from the people of India. It was not by the extent of a revenue so obtained that their sway could be natured; it was, on the contrary, by acting mildly and justly, by abolishing an absurd principle of monopoly and substituting an equitable system of municiple regulations, adapted fairly to the reciprocal wants and capabilities of those who were engaged in its promotion. (*Hear hear!*) Mr. W. concluded by moving, "That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the Trade between Great Britain and India.

Mr. SLANEY, in seconding this motion, wished, while he consulted the interests of his fellow-countrymen at home, likewise to regard those of their fellow-subjects in the East, who were neither really nor virtually represented in that House. He entreated them to weigh well the value of a moral policy, which would leave its enlightening tracks along its course and mark the remembrance of British benefits should the Indian empire ever pass from British rule. It was incumbent upon them to remove some blots from their legislative and commercial policy and show that, however extraordinary was the origin of their eastern possessions the natives had at least benefitted from the change.

Mr. LEYCESTER was of opinion that both justice and policy demanded the reduction of the duties on tea, sugar, and other eastern productions and the abolition of all trading monopolies.

Mr. HUSKISSON agreed in the general principles advocated by the Hon. Gentleman, and would promote them as far as it was practicable. He was happy to say that the state of the suffering class of manufacturers was greatly improving, especially in the cotton and silk trade. (*Hear!*) It was certainly cheering to observe the beneficial growth of free trade to India, and he had no doubt that it would increase if not tampered with. But they must attend to other interests, as they advanced in their relaxation of the old restrictions, or else they might injure where they were seriously disposed to serve. He was deliberately bent upon doing justice to the commercial relations of the country; they constituted a subject to which he looked with the deepest interest, and which he hoped to bring into a gradual improvement. He wished to improve the trade in the East, without at the same time sacrificing that of the West. He did not believe that if the duties on East India sugar were taken off, there would be any increased exportation from the East, though he was prepared to admit, that the regulations regarding the refining of sugar were not of a satisfactory kind; it was a matter of great difficulty, but he thought a modification of the system might be beneficial. He looked confidently forward for the time when the British flag should be seen to float between the western part of America and the eastern part of Asia. In the mean time, it was the duty of Government to lay the foundation, and to prepare as it were the highways for that commerce. (*Cheers.*) If he might be allowed to advise his Honourable Friend, he would recommend him to wait until the result of experiments already in progress had become apparent. He would recommend him to defer this Committee, because he believed that it would be able to discharge its duties far more satisfactorily when it should be in possession of the result of those experiments; and he thought that the Committee would be instituted at a much better time than the present, if it were deferred until the period when the renewal of the charter of the East India Company should come under the consideration of the House. (*Cheers.*) He objected to the motion, therefore, because it would augment alarms he was anxious to allay, and the time was not distant when a due enquiry must take place upon the subject.

Lord MILTON advised his Honourable Friend to withdraw his motion, as the Government was disposed to enter upon the enquiry in due time, and as it, he believed, entertained sound and wholesome views on the subject.

Mr PHILIPS read some letters from Manchester, stating that great improvements had taken place in various branches of manufacture. Loom weaving had advanced 20 per cent, and wages had been raised, and there was a great demand for heavy goods. He was of opinion, that but for impolitic restrictions the India Company's trade would have greatly improved; and he was satisfied that the liberal policy of the Right Honourable Gentleman would be of infinite benefit to the nation.

Sir C. FORBES said, he would cheerfully leave the subject in the hands of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had dealt so well with the shipping interests, and other branches of commerce.

Mr. SYKES was quite satisfied with the tone and temper of the debates: there was no source of relief so certain as the extension of the trade of the country, and he was an advocate for an open trade to the East Indies.

Mr. W. SMITH was sorry that the question should be delayed for so long a period. He noticed the increased growth of sugar in the Mauritius, which must be the product of slaves; but he approved of the liberal principles of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

Sir R. FARQUHAR asserted, that not a single debarkation of slaves had taken place in the Mauritius since 1821, and he warmly denied that he had ever connived at an offence which amounted to felony.

Mr. MUXTON maintained, and would prove at the proper time, that the slave trade in the Mauritius had been carried on, to the eternal disgrace of those by whom it had been suffered. (*Cheers.*) He repeated, that the slave trade in the Mauritius had been carried on to an enormous extent, and when the Hon. Baronet said that he prosecuted offenders to the utmost rigour of the law, how was that statement reconcileable with the fact, that not a single person accused of slave-dealing had been convicted during the government of the Honourable Baronet?

Mr. BROUGHAM congratulated the House and the country on the spirit with which the Government had met the proposition of the Honourable Gentleman, and on the liberal views entertained by the Right Honourable Gentleman. From what had fallen from him, he trusted that the dawn of a brighter day would soon appear, when the colonies would share in the benefits to which their well-wishers looked forward with confidence.

Mr. W. HORTON defended the late Governor of the Mauritius, who was an injured man.

Mr. W. WHITMORE observed, that after what had been said, he should withdraw his motion, leaving the matter entirely in the Right Hon. Gentleman's hands; but he hoped that the improvement mentioned would not be delayed till the discussion of the renewal of the charter. If that was done, he would reserve to himself the right to bring the subject again for the consideration of Parliament. (*Hear, hear!*)—Motion withdrawn.

*Wednesday, May 16.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. BEAUMONT said, that in consequence of some very important changes which had been announced in the arrangements of the Ministry, he put off his motion—"That the Administration, as it is at present constituted, is not worthy of the confidence of this House."—which stood for to-morrow, till Tuesday next.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he and an Honourable Friend of his, had put off a most important motion, which they wished to have brought on to-morrow out of deference to the Hon. Gentleman. He put it to the candour of his Hon. Friend,—hoping he might be allowed to call him so,—if it was fair treatment, either of those actually in the Government or of others who might by possibility accede to it, thus to hang up from time to time, and keep suspending over their heads, a notice of this sort?

Mr. BEAUMONT said, that he was not convinced of the propriety of adopting any other course than that of which he had now given notice, and for which he had given satisfactory reasons.

*Thursday, May 17.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. W. HORTON moved for various papers relative to the Cape of Good Hope, and made some remarks upon the pamphlet of Sir R. Donkin and his hostility to Lord C. Somerset, which, he said, was personal and acrimonious.—Mr. MARRALY defended the conduct of his friend Sir Rufane Donkin, who had been compelled to defend himself; whose government of the Cape had been eulogized by Lord Bathurst, had been proved to be efficient and economical, while the one that had succeeded it was extravagant and most ruinous to the Colony.—Lord E. SOMERSET said, his Noble Relative had always been most anxious for inquiry on the subject; and he was confident that his character, on investigation, would appear free from the obloquy that had been so long cast upon it.—Mr. HUME would give his opinion on the question when the subject was brought forward. Why was not the Report of the Commissioners produced?—The motion was agreed to.

*Friday, May 18.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. BEAUMONT said, that in consequence of some circumstances already known to the House, he should withdraw the motion which he had postponed till Tuesday.

PENRYN ELECTION BILL.

Mr. L. KECK then moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. D. BARCLAY opposed it on behalf of his constituents.

Lord ALTHORP read a letter from Mr. Grenfell, contradicting the statement, that he had withdrawn from the representation of Penryn on account of having lost the confidence of the electors. The fact was, he was disgusted with their corrupt practices.

Mr. FERGUSON said, that considering what had been proved against this borough in the Reports of the Committees of 1807 and 1819, and the evidence of what had passed at the last Election, there could be no doubt as to the necessity of the interference of Parliament. He objected to throw open the right of Election to the adjacent Hundreds. The neighbourhood of such a borough as Penryn was the last place to which he would transfer the franchise. He would infinitely prefer to adopt the opinion expressed by some Honourable Members, that the right of returning a Member to Parliament should be transferred to some great manufacturing and commercial town [hear!]. He entirely agreed also, that no place required the benefit of representation in that House so much, considering its extensive trade and immense population, as Manchester [cheers].

Sir C. BURRELL contended, that it was the duty of Parliament to disfranchise Penryn, after the serious warnings given to it in vain, to desist from its corrupt practices.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for the examination of witnesses at the Bar of the House.

John Stanbury was then brought up in the custody of the Governor of Newgate, & examined by Mr. L. KECK. He acknowdeged that he had taken an active part in the Election before the last, when Mr. Weeding was a Candidate, and that he had received three several sums of 1,000*l*., 350*l*., and 500*l*., to treat the Electors. At the last Election he had two rooms in the house of John Pawley, in the borough. He never received more than 20*l*. to treat the Electors, and he certainly did not receive 175*l*. He knew Thomas Pitts, and lent him ten pounds; was certain the money was lent [Mr. Legh Keck here observed, that Pitts must be a very ungrateful fellow, as he had distinctly sworn the money was given as a bribe]. He never said to Pitts, or to any other person, that he had received 1,300*l*. for the exertion of his interest in the Borough of Penryn. Thomas Jones was in his employment, as a manager in electioneering concerns; but in no other that he knew of. He confessed that his clerk kept a list of the names of the voters, with the amount paid to each put down at the end of the name. Those sums, however, were all paid in a legal way [hear, hear, hear! and a laugh]. He was then cross-examined by Mr. BROUGHAM; He was born at Penryn; had no property, and had followed no trade there; had intended to open a grocer's shop, but never did so; he had been engaged at various boroughs as a borough agent; viz. at Barnstaple, at Tregony, at Penryn, at Exeter, at Lincoln, at St. Alban's. At Exeter he had introduced Mr. Dighton as a general candidate, but had received no money, or promise of money, from him; Mr. Dighton had declined the contest. He had formerly been a clerk in the East India House, for eight years. Before he was clerk, he had been a labourer in the East India House. He had been a labourer from the age of 17. He had served his apprenticeship to a cobbler at Barnstaple, was engaged in the Barnstaple Election in 1802, and again in 1806. After he had resigned his situation as a clerk in the East India House, he was a clerk in the War Office for four years. That employment ceased in 1812. He had since been a yeoman—a farmer. He had three labourers. He farmed his own property—a farm of 42 acres. It was near Plymouth. He had also a cottage at Tregony. He had for two years rented a house at Penryn, at 15*l*. a year, besides the taxes. From the year 1812 to the present year, he had never done any thing except cultivating the 42 acres he had mentioned. He had built houses at Tregony, but had not yet received any rent for them. He had laid out about two thousand pounds at Tregony. He was not obliged to tell how he got this money. [Mr. Brougham told the witness that he was obliged to answer the question, and pressed him upon it; asking him whether he had got it as a shoemaker? as an East India labourer? as a clerk in the East India House? as a clerk in the War Office? by cultivating forty-two acres of land? or in what manner? but the witness returned no answer.] It was Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor, who called on him to support Mr. Manning. No terms were mentioned. He was not to be employed at so much a day, or so much a week; he made no stipulations whatever. He did not know that he was to receive any thing. Mr. Freshfield never said that it would be advantageous to him to support Mr. Manning. The way in which he was to support Mr. Manning was by inducing voters to vote for him, Mr. Freshfield had never seen him afterwards on the subject. He had applied to him for his expences, which were about 40*l*. He would have been satisfied with fifty pounds. He did not want the difference of ten pounds for his trouble when he said that he should have been satisfied with fifty pounds; he meant, that although he should have been satisfied with forty pounds, he should have been better satisfied with fifty pounds [a laugh]. He had been paid liberally at other Elections. At Barnstaple he had received from Sir Eyre Coote, in 1819, five hundred pounds. He was not Sir Eyre Coote's agent. At the Election in 1816, Mr. Taylor had given him three hundred pounds. [Mr. Brougham here asked the witness whether he had not received more than three hundred pounds from Mr. Taylor, and reminded him that that Gentleman was alive, although, as he had no doubt the witness well knew, Sir Eyre Coote was dead.] Mr. Taylor might subsequently have lent him a few hundreds of pounds out of respect [a laugh.] The Election cost Mr. Taylor three thousand pounds. The traveling expences of the out-voters, who were allowed eight pounds each from Bristol, and twelve pounds from London, passed through the witness's hands. At Tregony, he got a hundred and eighty pounds. It was only for treating. [Mr. Brougham was proceeding to ask the amount of this treating money, whether it was three thousand pounds, or twelve hundred pounds, when, on the suggestion of the Attorney-General, the witness was ordered to withdraw.]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected that his Honourable and Learned Friend was extending his inquiries too widely.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended, that the course he was following was the undoubted privilege and imperative duty of that House. He had never known an exception taken to it, and he would maintain and defend it, by whatever authority it was impugned, even though that authority was his Majesty's Attorney-General. He had a right to follow the witness, and expose the regular and systematic villainy with which he had pursued his detestable calling.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, if he did not

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

# SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER 1827


(Continued from the Supplement.)

express his indignation in terms as zealous as his Hon. and Learned Friend, he did not feel it the less. But in a case relating solely to Penryn, he did not deem it expedient to provoke a discussion into what may have been the conduct of the witness at Barnstaple Exeter, &c. [hear!]. If a contrary course appeared to be approved by the House, he did not wish to oppose it; but merely stated his own opinion as to the course to be pursued.

Mr. L. Keck said he had a list of witnesses to confirm the impression of the Honourable and learned Gentleman as to the character of this witness.

Mr. W. Wynn thought there could be no doubt as to his prevarication and falsehood, but the House had already inflicted upon him its utmost punishment.

Mr. Aune remarked, that Stanbury had no means of defence or explanation.

Mr. Weeding was then examined. He had been a candidate for Penryn, and Stanbury had been his agent. He had advanced him 1,000*l* and 300*l*. to facilitate his return for the borough.

Mr. C. F. Bddy canvassed the borough in 1825 for Lord Perceval. Received offers of 70 votes for 10*l*. each; and was asked 20*l*. for a vote. He had heard of most extraordinary prices given to the voters for dogs, cats, and canary birds, and had known a candidate give 40*l*. for a cat.

Several witnesses gave evidence of the excess of bribery, and a witness, named Carr, was committed to Newgate for perjury. The House adjourned the subject to Monday next.

*Monday, May 21.*

EMIGRATION—REVIVAL OF TRADE.

To a question put in regard to the intentions of Government respecting Emigration, Mr. Canning said, that as there was now a growing improvement in the trade of those classes for whose relief the emigration expedient had been suggested,—so much so indeed that very few of them were now out of employment,—it was not the intention of Government to deviate from the line of sound policy hitherto adopted, by applying the public money in forwarding emigration—for nothing short of the most pressing emergency would offer an apology for such deviation. Government therefore was not prepared to promote any plan of emigration, under the altered circumstances of the country.

Mr. J. Wood said, that the sufferings of the manufacturing classes had been abated, not removed—the present demand had been produced by the low stocks abroad and the ruinously low prices of the articles in the home-market; and while the currency was in its present [illegible] weight of taxation continued, periods of partial prosperity would be followed by severe depression and suffering.

Mr. Baring thought the Government had acted with much wisdom, and believed that there were now few hands out of employment.

Mr. Phillips said, there was an increased demand for cotton goods; but if the manufacturers in consequence greatly augmented their stock, and thereby created a superabundant supply, the depression so much deplored would again be produced.

Mr. W. Horton observed, that he had a petition from Manchester, signed by 9000 persons, of all trades, requesting to know what aid would be afforded in assisting them to emigrate. It had however never for a moment been contemplated by Government to assist persons of all callings to emigrate, but only the hand-loom weavers, who had been deprived of work by the introduction of machinery.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge wished to ask a question or two (*laughter*) of the Right Honourable Gentleman. He wanted to know, as he (Mr. Canning) had admitted that overtures were made to him from the leader or leaders of those previously in opposition to the present Premier, when such overtures were received; whether the fact of having received such communication had been made known to his Majesty; and whether Mr. Canning had imparted any information touching such communication to any of his Colleagues?

Mr. Calvert hoped that the Right Hon. Gent would not return a single word of answer to questions so irregularly put.

Mr. Canning said, he had not admitted the question in the terms of the Honourable Baronet. He had received no overtures nor had he entered into any negociations; but he had been shown a letter from a third person to a friend of his, from which he could collect that he might rely upon certain services and support. Since that time, he had certainly received many letters, which would mortify the Honourable Baronet exceedingly if he knew the contents of them. If he (Mr. C.) were to show the Honourable Baronet the letters he had received and was daily receiving, containing promises of service and support, they would "sear his eyes and blast his heart." (*Cheers.*) With regard to the other questions, he should refuse to answer (*cheers*)—because he thought that the dignity of Parliament required that they should revert to that regular form of proceeding which had lately been broken in upon. (*Cheers.*) He did also think that Ministers ought to know who their opponents were (*cheers;*) and if the Honourable Baronet were not alone in his opposition,—if he were not himself the one great Phœnix of Opposition,—he (Mr. C.) challenged him to get a counter and bring these questions regularly before the House, in the shape of a motion. (*Much cheering and laughter.*)

Mr. Brougham observed, the greatest inconvenience would arise, if such questions were tolerated night after night in both Houses. It became him, on all occasions, to speak of the absent with respect; and without losing sight of that duty, he might perhaps be allowed to say, that from certain things which he had heard of another place, a prayer in which he had yesterday fervently joined, had not yet been fulfilled. The prayer to which he alluded was this—"That it would please Providence to endue all the Nobility with grace, wisdom, and understanding." (*Cheers, and laughter.*) From what he had heard of the proceedings in another place, he was quite sure that this prayer had not yet been fulfilled. All the Nobility had not yet been endued with "wisdom and understanding." (*Laughter.*) A great proportion of them, perhaps nine-tenths, had been so endued; but the residue appeared to him still to require the prayers of the church. (*Cheers, and laughter.*) For, until that year, he could not even have dreamed that it was unconstitutional in any but those who were actually connected with Government to make tenders of support to Government! (*Cheers.*) For his own part, he had no hesitation in taking this unconstitutional part; and whenever he approved of the measures of Government, he would give it his humble support. (*Cheers.*) He could not help respectfully intimating to the Honourable Baronet his wish—and he believed it to be the wish, also, of that House, and of the country at large—that he would abandon that irregular, unparliamentary, unfair and ungenerous mode of carrying on warfare with Ministers, (*loud and continued cheers,*) and bring the question at once fairly before the House. Let him name his day, let the Ministry be put fairly upon their trial by a regular, distinct Parliamentary measure, and he should meet the Honourable Baronet with pleasure and delight. (*Loud cheers.*)

An Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn, spoke from under the gallery. He said that one of two things was quite clear—either that the present Opposition was a body without a head, or head without a body. (*Laughter.*) It had been said of one Opposition, that it was carried to and from the House in four hackney-choaches (*cheers and laughter;*) but from what he had seen of this Opposition, he thought that if matters did not alter, a *vis-a-vis* would be quite sufficient for their purpose. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

Sir T. Lethbridge said, that whether he formed one of a party in four hackney-coaches, or in a *vis-a-vis*, he should act as he thought proper. Even if he had no others to accompany him in his opposition, he would not be deterred from doing his duty, because he conceived that in the formation of the present Administration there had been certain acts which were not consistent with sound political sincerity. That many were disposed to join with him, he was well convinced; if this were not the case, he should say that it indeed was a melancholy sign of the times. (*Loud laughter.*) Honourable Members might laugh, but [illegible] his assertion. He would ask whether, as a man of honour, as a man of political integrity, the Right Honourable Gentleman was not bound to acquaint his colleagues with those negotiations? He could not conceive how any man of honour, however highly he might be gifted, could——

Here the Honourable Baronet was called to order. The Speaker interfered, and the Honourable Baronet at last sat down, saying that he was very hardly treated, but that he submitted to the wishes of the House, though he was only doing his duty in putting such questions.

Mr. Canning begged the Honourable Baronet to understand, that he should in future decline to answer a single question concerning the late transactions, unless it was brought forward in the way of a regular motion—(*cheers*)—and he begged that no advantage might be taken of any such refusal, by putting a supposititious answer into his mouth. (*Loud cheers.*)

CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.

Mr. Dennison presented a petition from Clapham, one-third of the persons signing it being Members of the Established Church,—praying for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. He said that no surer mean could be adopted to secure the confidence of the country than to abolish all invidious distinctions, and to give equal rights to the English Dissenters and Irish Roman Catholics. (*Hear, hear!*) If Government would take that course, and extend the elective franchise from such boroughs as that of Penryn to Birmingham, Manchester, &c. and adopt a system of economy, the Right Honourable Gentleman might laugh to scorn the futile efforts of any opposition. (*Hear, hear!*) With all respect for the talents of the Right Honourable Gentleman below him (Mr. Peel), he could not but feel that he and his party were at least half a century behind the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) and the rest of the world, in intelligence and civilization, and all that constituted the happiness of mankind.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill for further improving the administration of justice. His object in this Bill was to get rid of the useless and absurd custom of asking a prisoner how he would be tried,—when the answer expected was, "By God and my Country"—but in some instances culprits had replied that they would rather not be tried at all—others had declined to answer. He proposed to enact, that when the plea of "Not guilty" was taken, the trial should at once proceed. When a person refused to plead, or stood mute, he proposed also that the trial should go on as if he had pleaded "Not guilty;" and he intended to do away with that solemn mockery, now perfectly useless both in form and effect, known by the legal term of "Benefit of Clergy," which at any time was a most questionable provision, as it enabled a certain class of criminals to escape justice, though if had been strangely provided, that in case of sacrilege and horse-stealing, Peers were not allowed to claim this "Benefit of Clergy." (*Laughter.*) His object was to do away with unmeaning distinction and to simplify as much as possible the penal statutes. Thus, with the exception of offences against the person, and forgery, the whole of the Criminal Law would be consolidated, and a clause would be introduced, applicable to all criminal Bills, which would do away with the repetitions of the words, "his" "her" "theirs," &c. which caused great confusion. Sir J. Richardson, to whom he (Mr. P.) was greatly indebted for his valuable aid, had drawn up this clause; and some of the most learned of the profession had given the consolidation of the laws their serious attention—so it was to them, and not to him, the merit belonged. (*Cheers.*)

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, after some remarks by the Attorney General, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Brougham, and other Members—Mr. Peel introduced it in the course of the evening.

*Tuesday, May 22.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.

BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

Mr. A. M. Taylor called the attention of the House to the statutes giving to the Lord Chancellor jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy. He was persuaded that the system was bad in itself, and that the delay in the furtherance of business was not wholly owing to the Judge, as some persons contended, The evils of the Chancery Court existed before the time of Lord Eldon, though his want of decision was a great drawback from his high legal knowledge. It would be desirable to strip the Chancellor of all business that impeded the due execution of his office, and it was therefore necessary to separate from the Great Seal the business of bankruptcy. (*Hear, hear!*) The Administration would obtain the support of the country in making such a change, for all classes were interested in the subject, particularly the mercantile world. Such were the abuses of the system, that its continuance would be a high misdemeanour on the part of the Government. The Common Council of London had petitioned Parliament on the subject. The fees ought to be abolished—those on bankrupt petitions were a tax on distress and insolvency. The time of the Chancery Court was greatly occupied by bankruptcy cases, which were in fact quite sufficient to occupy one Judge entirely, and a Judge should be appointed for that especial purpose. Some arrangement of this kind could alone cure the dreadful evils of the present system, which had long been universally admitted and reprobated.—Mr. Tayler concluded by moving, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the subject; which motion was seconded by Mr. Hume.

The Attorney-General complimented Mr. Taylor on his zeal in the question of Chancery reform; but differed with him in opinion on this particular subject. He thought, as no specific plan was proposed, that the appointment of a Committee would be useless. Places ought not to be made to fit particular men, but men should be found to fit the places. No man could speak of the late Chancellor without respect, but his constitutional caution gave rise to much discontent on the part of the suitors in his Court. (*Hear!*) There were now three efficient Judges in Chancery, and there was no occasion to subtract from its jurisdiction any portion of the business, for all of it could be duly transacted by them. The late Vice-Chancellor alone had dispatched 453 bankruptcy petitions one year, and as the average number was 590, there were left for the Chancellor 137. If there had been delay in deciding these, he should decline giving a reason; he was merely stating facts, and it did not affect his argument that a particular Judge did not perhaps finish one case during a whole term. (*Hear!*) The quantum of labour was not so very considerable; and a Chancellor, with the benefit of youth, health, and activity, would be able to accomplish all that his office required. It was in the contemplation of the present Lord Chancellor to apply himself to the introduction of some mode by which the voluminous proceedings in cases of bankruptcy might be abridged. (*Hear!*) Such a plan would be attended with the best effects. Let this experiment be tried before they attempted to re-model the whole form of the Court. Such a plan was in contemplation; and he felt most confidently that it would succeed. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey was of opinion that the crying evils of the system could not be removed by any alterations made by the new Chancellor. Lord Eldon had himself declared that the frauds committed under the bankruptcy system were a disgrace to the nation, and that a commission of bankruptcy was frequently so conducted as to be little more than stock in trade for Commissioners, Assignees, and Solicitors! An alteration was highly necessary, and was quite practicable. Of the 72 Commissioners, not more than five or six were able to discharge their duty as they ought. He wished the Hon. Gentlemen would go down Guildhall; they would see the necessity of supporting any measure which tended to the removal of such a nuisance as the existing tribunals in bankruptcy. There were fourteen petty courts, in each of which there were five Commissioners, of whom three must necessarily attend to transact the business. These Commissioners were not paid as they ought to be, by permanent salaries, but by fees arising from their ingenuity in making out business for themselves, to the injury of the bankrupts' creditors. The manner in which they ran after their fees—the impatience with which they looked at their watches to provide against their staying longer than their two hours, and the anxiety with which they sought to pocket another guinea by devising another meeting, was one of the most disgusting scenes that any professional man could witness. (*Hear, hear!*) This mode of administering the law was not more disgraceful to those who were engaged in it, than it was injurious to the suitors whose property was at stake, there were generally 12 or 13 causes under each list, and scarcely any two of those causes arrived at the same stage. At one moment the Commissioners had before them a creditor trying to prove a fraudulent debt; at another, a bankrupt undergoing his final examination, and at a third, another bankrupt claiming his certificate. All these cases were to be decided within two short hours amid the clamour of a Court where there was no presiding Judge nor guiding rule. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not know of any terms sufficiently strong to express his abhorrence of so disgraceful a system—The bankruptcy fees amounted last year to upwards of thirty-two thousand pounds, sixteen thousand of which went into the pocket of a person appointed when an infant by the Chancellor, who had received them ever since! Now, however the present Chancellor was to concoct a small, neat system, which was to do away all the ruinous evils of the present one. (*Hear, hear!*) The Judge was changed, but the practice of his Court was to remain almost unaltered; and all the splendid denunciations which had thrilled through every bosom were only to be considered as party tactics, and were only to be looked upon as the result of disappointed ambition (*Cries of "Hear!"*) Now that the object of professional advancement was obtained, those who had been most loud in their attacks had become the eulogists of the late Lord Chancellor's merits. (*Hear*)! The system must be reformed. It was full of abuses; and those who now undertook to defend them had, not many months ago, poured forth against them torrents of fiery indignation. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not subscribe to the eulogies which had been passed upon the gentlemen of the bar. *Abuse and law were in England synonymous terms* (*Great cheering and laughter,*) The country, he repeated, was law-ridden. He used the expression law-ridden advisedly: for what else could be said of a country which had 6,000 certificated attornies, each of whom, upon an average, received 1,000*l*. a year? The House would see from that statement, that 6,000,000*l*. of money were annually squandered in law. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen had not changed their principles with their seats, they would see that something more than a mere change of men was expected in the Court of Chancery. A change of system was also requisite; and unless it was effected before long, they would have nothing to congratulate either themselves or the country upon in the ensuing session of Parliament. (*Cheers.*)

Mr G. Bankes defended the Bankruptcy Commissioners, and maintained that Lord Eldon had not been swayed by anything like a sordid love of money.

Dr Lushington was opposed decidedly to the motion, being convinced that to take away the bankruptcy jurisdiction from the Chancellor would neither diminish the expense, benefit the creditors, nor promote dispatch. If another tribunal was created, the same cases might come before the Commissioners of Bankrupts and the Lord Chancellor, and thus they might have decisions which were utterly irreconcileable.—For these reasons he could not agree to any plan which had a tendency to destroy what he conceived of infinite importance—an uniformity of decision on all points relating to the property of the subject. But though he differed from his Hon. Friend, he perfectly agreed with those who thought the question ought to undergo complete revision—who thought that the delays of the Court of Chancery were indefensible, and that the mechanism of 72 Commissioners was one of the most absurd schemes that had ever entered into the brain of man. He knew that the existing system of bankrupt laws had produced evils to an extent which it was deplorable to describe. He knew that not merely hundreds, but thousands of individuals had been reduced to ruin, not because there had not been property to divide among them, but because it had been wasted by the maladministration of the law, which had been prostituted to the basest of purposes. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Brougham said, the question was not whether the bankrupt system was cum-

brous, ill contrived and injurious; but whether the jurisdiction should be separated from the Great Seal—that was the proposition, from which the Hon. Member for Colchester had so much wandered in order to charge his Hon. Friend with a derilection of principle, of which they had heard so much. What inconsistency was there to vote against severing bankruptcy from the Great Seal, even supposing that his Learned Friend had formerly voted for the adoption of changes in the Court of Chancery; Did his Learned Friend ever vote against the proposition which had been made that night! Did he ever say that bankruptcy should be severed from the Great Seal? Why, the question was never mooted in Parliament before to night. His Learned Friends had said that the Court of Chancery required investigation. Did they object to it now? They said that they saw at the present moment reasons for not effecting the separation proposed Was that a dereliction of their former principles?. He had been told that a wondrous change was now visible in various Members of Parliament—that they were all opposed to the changes in the Court of Chancery, which they had formerly advocated most strenuously—that they had no objection to all the arrangements of the Court, though they had formerly poured forth against them torrents of fiery indignation. (*Loud cries of Hear, hear, hear!*) —There was no justice in such an attack. It had too been assumed, by those who cheered the Hon. Member—that he (Mr. Broughan) had changed his opinions. He called on the Hon. Member for Colchester to say on what measure of Government—on what chapter of policy—on what Officer of State on what Judge of the the land, had his conduct, opinions and principles changed? (*Loud cries of Hear!*) He demanded to know who they were that accused him of a change of principles, Let him and the House have charges—let them have no more insinuations. (*Great cheering.*) *For if there were a vile, a mean, dirty, and contemptible mode in which slander could be lavished, it was that form of paltry insinuation which skulked from the day and defied investigation.* As to the charge of changing sides in this House, some of those who had changed from his (the ministerial) to the other side, had changed on no defined principles, if on any principles at all. But he would ask, whether those who had changed from the other side of the House to this—a movement which he knew would never be forgiven—whether they had ever been called upon to alter an opinion, or to cancel a vote! His opinion always had been, that the Chancellor could perform the bankruptcy as well as the other business of his Court. He had said, "Give us three Judges, able and willing to get through business; and if they cannot get through the business of the Court of Chancery, then it would be time to say the system was bad, and give more Judges and create more expence" (*Hear, hear!*) One of the most efficient equity Judges who had ever sat in Court was the present Master of the Rolls. There was no man who had witnessed his conduct in his arduous situation, who was not impressed with wonder, when it was known what struggles he was making with a severe and distressing complaint. (*Loud cheers.*) Here, then, was as efficient a Master of the Rolls as could be required. Of Sir Anthony Hart he would say, that he had been one of the most experienced practitioners in Chancery. As to the extent of his professional knowledge, he could not speak; but he was admirably calculated to get through business, which would compensate for other qualities he might be deficient in. Here, then, was another good Equity Judge. Did any one doubt that the present Lord Chancellor, through not educated in the equity court, was a man of very great legal talents, and of a very strong and independent mind? He possessed remarkable power of simplifying and dealing with the most complicated questions. It was the remark of those who had the greatest experience in Westminster Hall, that no man knew so well how to spill and throw away the husk, and get at the kernel. Speaking as a man of plain common sense, and without offering to defend his profession, which had been alluded to this night by the Hon. Member for Colchester, only for the purpose of its being described as void of principle and full of treachery and tergiversation, notwithstanding what he Mr. Brougham) had seen and read, daily and weekly, printed and exhibited, he should say little with respect to himself, except that he took a pride in avowing himself a Member of that profession. Without going to sentence-makers, and paragraph-mongers, and speech-writers (*a laugh*) he would undertake to say, that what was predicated of the Lord Chancellor was, that he was a man qualified for reforming the Court. This was a ground of his confidence in the present arrangements. (*Hear!*) But he did not therefore say, attach the bankruptcy to the Great Seal for ever—but he said, wait a year; give time to the Court of Chancery, which now had three efficient Judges, and for the introduction of effectual and practical reforms, one of which had been mentioned,—the removal of the system of affidavits upon affidavits without end, under which the Court groaned, and suitors groaned still more (*a laugh*) forming a weight heavier, and to them more costly, than gold. If at the end of a year the case should appear hopeless, then he (Mr. Brougham) would admit that the bankruptcy experiment should be adopted, and he would support a proposition which he now deemed mischievous—or at least premature. (*Hear!*) This was his opinion, and he believed that it was consonant with the opinion of the Lord Chancellor.—Alluding to the attack on the Attorney-General, Mr. B. observed, his great professional knowledge had been confessed by all,—and he would wring the acknowledgement from his enemies, (*hear hear*) for truth could be wrung from from them,—that he was now in a situation,—and long might he remain in it!—from whence he could look down with contempt on all such reflections. His Honourable Friend had led a life of seclusion, not of ambition. (*Hear, hear!*) Although the most eminent and the most successful advocate in the common law courts, he had been voluntarily exiled from all the honours of his profession, because he adhered to his political sentiments. (*Cheers.*) Was it to be said in that House, that the law was a degraded profession from which the Judges of the land were chosen?—that, where the Members of it were successful in their pursuits, they were to be objects of suspicion? The greatest men in that House had been proud to own a connexion with the profession of the law, Mr. B. here mentioned the names of Sir Edw. Coke, Somers, Bacon, Maynard, Glynn, Romilly, &c. Was, he asked, such a profession to be treated with scorn; to be gibed at and despised? Were lawyers to be degraded as if only fit to be transported to the hot-beds of corruption? (*Heavl*) This was one of the most vulgar, the most false and sordid and ignorant calumnies ever hatched. (*Cheers.*) He begged pardon for thus trespassing upon the time of the House. If it were justly said that the character of public men was the property of the country, when the character of his Learned Friend was attacked, and the attack was extended to the profession to which he (Mr. Brougham) also belonged, he deemed it to be his public rather than his private duty to offer his tribute to both. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. M. TAYLOR had never spoken of the late Chancellor as the cause of the evils of the system. He had always said that the function of the office were too extended for any man to fulfil them properly, and that the system which was bad in itself had been made almost incurably so by the dubious mind of Lord Eldon. Sir S. Romilly had given his opinion rather in favour of separating bankruptcy from the jurisdiction. What harm, in any case, could arise from allowing the subject to go to inquiry?

On a division, the motion was negatived by 87 to 37.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Canning's Cabinet seems, as yet, scarcely composed or settled either to his own mind or to the satisfaction of the country. He appears to have almost as much trouble with his new allies, the Whigs, as with his new opponents, the Ex-Tories; and his Government cannot be pronounced, even at this period, to be any more than provisional. Indeed, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords, and the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, when the question was put to them, did not venture to deny that they were mere temporary holders of their respective offices, and are expected to be displaced when the more extended coalition with the Whigs was formed. And even amongst the latter party there seems a most unaccountable tardiness to take office, arising from their own divisions. To say the truth, the old Whigs seem as much split amongst themselves as the Tories. Earl Grey has made a declaration that he cannot join Mr. Canning and the [illegible] Whig friends, who had united themselves with him. He alleges his distrust of a Cabinet of which Mr. Canning is the head. Mr. Canning opposes Reform in Parliament, which Earl Grey deems to be of vital importance. Mr. Canning opposes the Test and Corporation Acts, which Earl Grey considers to be essential to our civil and religious liberties. Lord Holland has not yet declared his sentiments, but he is believed not to fully concur with the Marquis of Lansdown upon the question of uniting with Mr, Canning.

Whilst these divisions prevail in the Whig party, some of the old Tories are most violent and outrageous against Mr. Canning. The Duke of Newcastle declares Mr. Canning to be the most profligate Minister which the country ever possessed; and the landed party, in the House of Commons, are uniting in a strong line of battle against the Government generally. Hitherto, however, the strength of the two parties has not been tried by a division. Each party appears to dread the approaching conflict, and neither dares strike the first blow.

For the particulars of the debates, and the general spirit of parties, we refer to the Parliamentary proceedings of the week.

Amongst the measures which have been debated in the House of Commons, and which was expected to lead to a division, is the Shipping Question; but Mr. Huskisson was again successful in persuading the House not to disturb his new mercantile arrangements by referring them to a Committee. Many of the details of this gentleman are undoubtedly true, and afford matter of consolation to the country, but we cannot understand his problem, which is this,—that the British Navy and Marine will infallibly be kept up and sustained in their former strength and power by pursuing a directly contrary policy from that which our ancestors established. Our maritime strength arose out of our exclusive code, and an extensive system of monopoly of privileges, and preferences. This was its undoubted groundwork. Is the same effect to be produced by breaking down all these restrictions, and doing away with all these privileges and preferences? Now, as contradictions cannot be true, either our maritime strength was produced by that system which we have always been accustomed to refer to as the source of its greatness; or it was not. If it was not, Mr. Huskisson's theory may be safely tried. But if we owe the prosperity of our shipping to the policy of our Navigation Laws, and to the sagacity of the framers of our Maritime Code, Mr. Huskisson is risking every thing and obtaining nothing.

On Friday, the 25th inst. Mr. Canning intends to open his new Budget. It will be, we suppose, like his Government—namely, provisional; for he has told us, that he means to defer his general plans of Finance till the next year, when it is his intention to appoint a Finance Committee similar to that which was formed by Mr. Vansittart, in 1817.

In the House of Lords there has been a great deal of spirited debating: It is here that Mr. Canning is most exposed to risk, as there is a large body of the ancient nobility arrayed against him. In the House of Commons, he will have, beyond all question, a large majority; but the fate of his Ministry is hitherto very uncertain in the Lords.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 14.*

## DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF PENRYN.

It gives us great satisfaction to observe, that a motion is before the House of Commons introduced by Mr. Legh Keck, a County Member, for disfranchising the Borough of Penryn on account of notorious bribery and abuse in the elective franchise; this motion has been followed up by a resolution of the House of Commons, to prosecute some of the principal agents in this transaction. We applaud the spirit and promptitude of the proceeding of the Committee of which Mr. Keck was chairman, and entertain a confident hope, that the principle of the measure will not stop here; that where the blot is hit, an example will be made, and where corruption has been so long and deeply seated, as to have tainted the vitals of a borough, or place, having privilege to return members to Parliament, an excision will no longer be delayed, but the corrupt member be hewed off from the political trunk, and cast into the furnace.

Mr. Canning, with all his hatred to Parliamentary Reform, professes to concur in a principle of this kind. He says that he has no objection to take corruption in the detail, and to make an example in the particular instance, where there is a flagrant abuse proved upon irresistible evidence.

Now, the case of Penryn is this.—In 1807, an Election Committee sat upon the return of the members, when a great many instances of gross bribery and corruption were produced and proved; but, by a fortunate occurrence, the borough escaped being reported to the House. It rode out the storm, but not without damage. In 1819, there was another Election Committee, when one of the members, upon a general petition for bribery, treating, and corruption, having been declared guilty of bribery, was prosecuted by the Attorney General, and imprisoned in some gaol by the Court of King's Bench. Upon that occasion, the House of Commons placed a resolution on its Journals stating, that the most [illegible] open bribery prevailed in the Borough of Penryn, and that such practices did not appear to be of recent occurrence; but of long, open, and notorious usage. This admonition had its effect. It struck terror, and produced some shame, if not contrition. It operated as a sort of cathartic to the worthy burgesses and gave occasion to an astonishing degree of purity in the next election which occurred in 1820.

Washed from the mire of their former corruption, matters passed over reasonably well from the election of 1819 to 1824. Having obtained a character, the burgesses were resolved not to throw it away without an adequate temptation. But there is a price beyond which human virtue cannot resist, and the love of old habits, however suppressed, is unhappily found to recur with resistless power in the unlucky moment of trial. Such was the condition of the burgesses of Penryn at the last election. The election began on the 22d of June, in the year just passed. During the preceding week, little knots of burgesses met together, endeavouring to stir up the general body. They reminded them of the old practice of treating, or, in the local phrase, of being *made comfortable*. They warmly dwelt upon this agreeable practice, and reminded them, that a candidate who had money to give should not want an occasion of being liberal. That their wives and daughters expected something *more than promises*; and that an opportunity was now offered, to any one soliciting the honour of their votes, of gaining the affections of the people of Penryn by the only undeniable testimony of a candidate's regards. They added, moreover, that the practice which had prevailed from the year 1807, when the purity of the Corporate Body had been so scandalously defamed upon the Journals of the House of Commons, was a terribly irregular practice, and must be put a stop to. Arguments like these, not being addressed to unwilling ears, prevailed, and the town crier was sent about the town, and a meeting called, at which the voters actually came to a resolution to this effect,—*That they could not give up treating, and the ordinary practices of the Borough; that time and long usage had confirmed and sanctioned these courses; and that it was necessary for every good and loyal burgess to proceed* more majorum.

It is almost needless to say that they were all unanimous at this meeting. The candidates roamed about the town without meeting any encouragement. Every voter, whom they addressed, was silent, or made some mute sign, either by slapping his hand on his breeches' pocket, or putting his fingers into his mouth. The number of voters in the borough is about four hundred, and on the first day of election, a few out-stragglers, ignorant of the proceedings of the meeting, only came to the poll. On Tuesday fewer still came. On the two following days, however, they flocked in numbers. In other words the proper stimulus being applied, the hustings were crowded as much as ever, and the streets and houses were filled with cheers and good liquor. It is only necessary to refer to the extracts of the proceedings of the Election Committee, which sat upon the petition, to confirm what we have stated. They disclose most terrible scenes of bribery and corruption. It was found to be quite useless to put the Bribery Oath, from the fact of several having taken it who had offered to sell their votes to the other side; added to which the electors (if any resistance was made to their demand) threatened the candidates to call in the unsuccessful competitors, for the neighbouring Borough of Fowey; for nothing, they said, ought or could in conscience induce them to relinquish one jot of the old practice of being made *comfortable*.—"An oath, I have an oath! Shall I bring perjury upon my soul?".

Such is the case upon which the motion for the disfranchisement of Penryn now stands, as grounded on the Report of the Election Committee. Mr. L. Keck concluded his case against the borough by moving certain valuable resolutions, the last of which directs the Attorney General to prosecute two individuals, and other voters who had accepted bribes.

In considering this case, we cannot but express our hopes that Penryn, like Aylesbury, Cricklade, Shoreham, and Grampound, will be abated as a nuisance at common law; that it will be gibbetted, *in terrorem*, as an example of incurable corruption, and that the franchises, which are thereby lost to the House of Commons, will be transferred to some opulent town or county where the number of members requires an increase.

As regards the representation of these boroughs, we have often had occasion to say of them, that they are the most unseemly and disgraceful part of our popular representation: so gross, indeed, that common sense can offer no apology for their existence, other than the known excuse that it is difficult to agree what substitute to introduce in their place. Of these boroughs, there are two classes; the open boroughs and the close boroughs. With respect to the open boroughs, (for to say the truth, the case of Penryn is not particular), they are just as regularly put up to sale as the stands in Smithfield market. The price, or *head money*, as we believe it is called, of the voters, in these depositories of corruption, is as regularly known, and quoted, as the price of butcher's meat; and no shame whatever seems to attach to them, provided the bribery be only administered in such a manner as to [illegible] on the part of the elector and elected.

In some of these places (as well as Penryn) when a candidate arrives, the bellman goes round the town, and proclaims the bidding which such candidate proposes to make, and the voters collect around him, and rise and fall in their demands, like buyers at an auction. In short, we defy any man to state the condition and traffic of such places in terms which can be deemed at all extravagant. Yet these boroughs mostly call themselves independent; that, is they have no connection, no alliance, no sympathy with any family in the neighbourhood; the bribe of the last election entails no obligation towards the old candidate; they are, therefore, free to any new bidder, and ready to engage at all times with the best paymaster.

As respects the close boroughs, they are by far the most respectable part of our representation, next to the counties and large cities. Here is no flagrant and visible corruption. They belong to the nobility and aristocratic families. They are a portion of their estates, and so considered; like Old Sarum, Cockermouth, Appleby, &c. All the old burgage tenures, being bought up, are in the possession of their stewards, agents, and tenants; and the members are returned without any shadow or pretence or necessity of a public election. Bad in principle, therefore, as such close boroughs are, and absolutely requiring a reform: decency, honesty, and the spirit of Constitutional liberty, are much less offended by them, than by the open boroughs, and jobbing corporate towns. *May 16th.*

## ADDITIONS TO THE MINISTRY—POSITION OF THE REFORMERS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CANNING Administration has been joined by five other members of the Whig party. The Marquis of LANSDOWN goes into the Cabinet, without taking any particular office; Mr. TIERNEY becomes Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet; the Earl of CARLISLE, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with a seat also in the Cabinet; Sir JAMES MACDONALD, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India; and Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Advocate-General. The Ministry unquestionably acquires strength by this junction, particularly by the accession of TIERNEY, whose talents as a debater are of the highest order, and whose powers of ridicule and sarcasm will have peculiar scope against the LETHBRIDGES and DAWSONS of the new Opposition—a set of dunderheads who cannot indeed be effectually combated with heavier arms, being covered by the seven-fold shield of ignorant selfishness.

The expectation of these new appointments was made an excuse by Mr. BEAUMONT on

Wednesday for postponing a motion of which he had given notice on the subject of the New Ministry, which was expected to lead to a trial of strength in the House of Commons between the parties now ranged in opposition. We suspect Mr. BEAUMONT was glad enough of a pretence for delay, and that he looks forward to the revival of the question on Tuesday next with anything but a sanguine feeling. In truth, a more disgraceful and at the same time more contemptible Opposition, was never known in Parliament. Without a single man of talent among them (for Mr. PEEL is nervously anxious not to be considered one of the set) they can do nothing but repeat, one, after the other, three times a week, that they have no confidence in the Government, and that they are not a factious Opposition. Their soreness on the latter point is natural, their opposition being strictly and exclusively *factious*.—They are a band composed partly of borough-holders, and aristocrats, who dislike Mr. CANNING as a plebeian exalted above themselves, and fear that the leaven of liberalism in the Ministry will deprive them of their accustomed share of public plunder; and partly of ex-placemen and disappointed expectants, who find themselves caught in the trap of *resignation*, and are howling accordingly with a ludicrous mixture of pain and spite. Their bond of union is hatred of Mr. CANNING, and fear of being shut out from the good things of office and patronage. The Catholic question may serve them as a rallying point, though three-fourths of them professed themselves Anti-Catholics only because it was known to be a good profession for a courtier under the LIVERPOOL regime; but, with that exception, they have no *principles* of public conduct. They have no cause to support, but that of their own aggrandizement at the nation's expense; they have no objects to pursue but place and pelf. They have not discretion enough to conceal or varnish over their gross purposes; for three weeks they have gone on betraying themselves by raving against Mr. CANNING, and what they term the "base coalition" between him and the Whigs; thus making it clear to all the world, that their hostility is grounded solely on personal and selfish motives—in a word, is exclusively *factious*. They are in opposition simply because they have lost their places, and they should go by no other name than that of the *Faction of the Outs*.

A word more regarding the alleged "Coalition." As far as those Whigs are concerned who have actually taken office, their coalition with what are called moderate Tories is plain enough. They have bound themselves up [illegible] sequences. We shall not condemn them prematurely, because it remains to be seen how far their influence, or Mr. CANNING'S disposition, may effect improvements in the system. We do not conceal, however, that we are pleased to see the better part of the Whigs standing aloof from office; for, unless we are to witness the phenomenon of the Ministers opposing each other in Parliament upon the *practical* questions of Expenditure, Patronage, &c.—a phenomenon we are not at all prepared to expect—the Whig part of the Ministry will render themselves obnoxious to charges of inconsistency and of desertion of principle for place.

Those Whigs, however, who at present support the Ministry without any view to office and those Reformers whose principles and opinions of necessity keep them out of office until a Reform takes place, stand in a very different, and at present in a very honourable position. Lord HOLLAND explained the state of the case most clearly on Tuesday evening. They were called upon to act at a Critical moment: it seemed doubtful whether Mr. CANNING would be able to keep out the old hacks, who had quitted office merely for the purpose of getting in again by his expulsion. Rather than allow their inveterate enemies to triumph, the Liberals threw their weight into the scale of a Ministry from whom they hoped at least *some* good: and who certainly will not retard, if they do not advance, the greater objects which the friends of the people have in view. They have formed no *coalition* with Mr. CANNING—they have pledged themselves to support him on no question upon which he has not already had their support; on the contrary, at the very outset, while *they* avow their stedfast determination to support Reform, *he* proclaims his unrelaxed hostility to it. Lord HOLLAND was very happy in showing the dilemma in which *Outs* stand in regard to their opposition to Mr. CANNING; they profess to have resigned, because they *knew* the present Ministry would *practically* differ from Lord LIVERPOOL'S, although no difference is officially avowed; and yet they abuse the Whigs for supporting the Ministry [illegible] a similar persuasion! Their instinct of a liberal change is itself the justification of their old opponents for supporting that change.

We have before said that we think the Liberals would have done better to keep their old seats, and to have supported Mr. CANNING from the Opposition side of the House. Among other advantages, it would have put the *Outs* in a more ridiculous position than even their present one; for then they would have gone visibly among their greatest opponents in principle in order to annoy those who had had ousted them from office. But we speak only of *tactics*: we are far from regarding the change of seats as unprincipled. To sit on one side of the House implies simply a more general agreement in opinion with one party than with the opposite one; and it will not be disputed, that BURDETT and BROUGHAM agree oftener with CANNING and HUSKISSON than with LETHBRIDGE and DAWSON.

It is hardly worth while to take notice of an attack from another quarter upon Sir F. BURDETT and his friends, because here again the personal feeling is quite transparent. We allude to the systematic *Marplot*, WILLIAM COBBETT. According to that infallible person (who had just formed a *coalition*, after all their fierce disputes and mutual Billingsgate, with Mr. HUNT) Sir FRANCIS is guilty of the basest inconsistency and treachery, because "he has declared that he who was—that he who continues to be—the bitter and abusive enemy to Reform, is now '*his Right Honourable Friend*;' and he has declared that he will give his support to that enemy of Reform, though that enemy says he will continue to be its enemy to the end of his life!" Mr. COBBETT appears to have no idea how an independent man may support a Ministry with whom he differs on *many* points, against a place-hunting faction with whom he differs on *all*; yet this consistent writer, only a few pages before, admits the good which the change of Ministry augurs!

"But, some one may say, is it a good thing to see ousted that set of men who have, during so many years, been doing every year so many things which I, and which you, and which the people at large, have so loudly complained of; is it not a good thing to see this band broken up, divested of power, and tasting, at last, of something like humiliation? A very good thing! in itself, a very good thing in its natural consequences; for my conviction is, that it must lead to good, and that it will be one means of accelerating the total destruction of that system of which we have been so justly complaining for so many years. But, even this great good is worth nothing; it is even an evil, if it be to be purchased by *an abandonment of the cause of Parliamentary Reform.*"

That *if* a forcible particle. *If* the good be purchased by the abandonment of Reform, we shall agree cordially with all Mr. COBBETT'S denunciations of the backsliders; but we do not think it just or decent to beg the question against men who have achieved an admitted "*great good*," while it remains to be proved that they have abandoned any principle.

In a similar spirit of rancorous assumption, Mr. COBBETT, in his speech on Monday last, most unjustifiably accused the Members for Westminster of having prompted the shameful refusal of the High Bailiff to convene the Meeting in Covent Garden. To suppose such conduct at all probable would be to class Sir FRANCIS among the silliest as well as the most unprincipled of men. We trust such an expression of disgust at the misbehaviour of the High Bailiff will find utterance at the Westminster dinner on Wednesday next, as will silence the meanly suspicious (if there are any) who require satisfaction in such a matter.

*May* 20.

## THE OBSERVER.—MAY 20.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains the *coup de grace* of the Opposition, and sets at rest the slight remaining doubts as to Mr. CANNING'S being able to complete his Cabinet arrangements. The Administration is now formed in all its departments, the few vacant places having been filled. In order to throw the full weight of the Whig interest into the scale of Government, the Marquess of LANSDOWN has accepted a seat in the Cabinet, even without taking office. It is arranged that he is finally to supersede Mr. STURGES BOURNE, as Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Mr. SPRING RICE is to be the Deputy. The veteran leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons (Mr. TIERNEY), had accepted the office of Master of the Mint, which thoroughly identifies the full power of the Whig party with the Government. Sir JAMES MACDONALD, has been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and Mr. ABERCROMBIE accepts the office of Judge Advocate-General, a place which was previously filled by a retainer of the Lowther family. From the death of Mr. PITT, the country has not seen so strong an Administration, nor, with the exception of the short period of 1806, has there been so feeble an Opposition for half a century. This will ultimately prove either highly beneficial or excessively injurious to the country, for, whilst the strength of Government will enable them to pursue those reforms and improvements which the spirit of the age may require the Opposition will be too weak to stimulate them to good exertions, or to check any disposition to evil Except that the divided state of public opinion upon the Catholic Question will raise the Opposition into temporary importance, the party would be very little better than a nullity. There does not appear the slightest chance of the Administration being otherwise than permanent. It combines with it the King's friends, the whole Whig and Grenville parties, and all that portion of the old Tory School that have not been stationary or retrograde for the last fifty years, whilst the world has been making such rapid advances in knowledge. The tenure of office, however, is always uncertain. The death of Mr. PITT suddenly threw out of power persons who calculated upon retaining their ascendancy without the slightest difficulty or danger. The decease of Mr. FOX as suddenly occasioned the loss of office to the Whig Party, after they had revelled in the idea that that they were seated in place beyond almost the possibility of removal. Three months ago the Eldon faction considered themselves in possession of almost the fee-simple of their places, and yet the political death of Lord LIVERPOOL, at a tangent, has deprived them of every particle of power or consequence. It is impossible to calculate the squalls and tempests upon the ocean of politics, but never did the horizon look more clear, or the surface promise a more secure and unruffled course than to those who now steer the vessel of the State. The business in Parliament has not been without interest. The votes of thanks passed by the two Houses to the Army in India, must convince the public of the causeless, reckless, and improvident manner in which we commence hostilities in that country. In the proportion that the Army deserve thanks for the difficulties they overcame, does the Executive Government merit blame, for exposing them to such risks, and, consequently, the country to such dangers. But for a second Thermopylæ, and the sacrifice of a gallant little band, Calcutta itself would have fallen into the hands of the Burmese.

## ALLEGED INCONSISTENCY OF CERTAIN PUBLIC MEN.

We cannot see that there is as yet any ground for entertaining the charge of inconsistency which is preferred against those public men who have the greatest claim on the confidence of the people by those who have the least title to their respect. There are emergencies which suspend the ordinary principles of action, and until those emergencies have ceased, it is idle or worse to found accusations on the departure from established routine. When the Imperial Palace of Lilliput was in flames, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, feeling that it was no moment for punctilio, adopted a measure to keep down the flames, which, under any other circumstances, he would have died rather than have contemplated. What did this prove? that Gulliver wanted modesty? No—that he judged the extinction of a conflagration a paramount object. That end accomplished, he returned to his natural habits of decorum, which, were, as every one knows, of remarkable strictness. The Lilliputians grounded upon this incident a capital charge against Gulliver. The Lilliputians were a very little people. They doubtless held with MOLIERE'S Doctor, that it was better to perish according to rules, than to benefit by a departure from them. The Captain of the East Indiaman, when the flames were raging in the hold of his ship, opened his lower deck ports to a rolling sea, which pouring in by tons, seemed as if it would founder the vessel. What would have been thought of the wits of the passengers who had at this crisis assailed him in these terms:—"Sir, It is plain from the conduct you are pursuing, that it is your intention to destroy us all. You have yourself repeatedly declared, in the course of the voyage, that the principal end in the construction of a ship is to keep out the sea, and you are now opening your ports to it. What horrid inconsistency is this! How murderous must be your purpose!—The Captain insists on the necessity of keeping down the fire in the hold. The passengers cannot deny the existence of the fire, but dwell on the main purpose of ships, and the contradiction of letting water into contrivances made to keep it out. A still apter illustration to the same effect occurs to us. The Thames has made its way into the Tunnel. Let us imagine, as we hope and expect, that the able Engineer stops the leak, and pumps the passage dry. Will the share-holders reproach Mr. BRUNEL, or accuse him of breach of contract, if he does not forthwith pursue the work? His object is to penetrate to the other side of the river, but before he advances one inch, he must secure his work, himself, and his people, against another irruption of the destructive tide. He sees the insidious element oozing through—dribble, dribble, drop, drop,—like the slip-slop, wishy-washy, half-mud half-water, speeches of Lords in the Upper House, or the contention of the Shrew in *Proverbs*; and his first care is to prevent the recurrence of a mischief which would for ever obstruct the design in view. A party interested in a neighbouring ferry says to him, "Oh, you are pretty fellow for an engineer! you have not advanced an inch since you pumped the water out. You are a rogue; you have abandoned the work you are engaged to prosecute." Mr. BRUNEL replies. "No—I am securing it; I pause, to make it safe to advance." We shall try our State BRUNELS as we would try the Engineer himself. Just now they can do nothing but throw some tons of clay to bind the loose soil over their heads, but should they remain idle when this object is accomplished, and the danger of another irruption is obviated, we shall hold them deserving all the odium that belongs to the vilest perfidy. At present we have no grounds for forming an unfavourable judgment, as one or two minute indications of a displeasing nature are counterbalanced by our general faith in the characters of those who have discovered them; and the most honest men may err in shaping their course of policy at a crisis so delicate and full of difficulty as the existing one, overrating the force of circumstances and perhaps a little underrating the value of principles. This is also a moment of excitement, and men are even yet too joyful to be quite rational. In *Fortune's Frolic* (if we recollect right) a clown, suddenly raised to the condition of a prosperous gentleman, in the intoxication of his exaltation, damns the dumplings which were before his favourite meal, and scatters them about the room. There is some of this "damn dumpling" spirit among our friends in the House of Commons, and they seem to show the excess of their ministerial liberality by making light of objects formerly regarded as of serious concern. Reform in Chancery has shared the fate of *Robin's* dumplings, and been thrown about the House with marvellous contempt. This effervescence will, we expect, soon pass off. Many a grave gentleman in excess of joy throws away his wig, and flings his stick at the thing or being he most prizes; but the ebullition over, he re-adjusts his scratch, applies his crutch to the support of himself, instead of knocking down his friends with it, and resumes his accustomed propriety of demeanor and carriage.

The Asperser-General, Mr. COBBETT, who (according to Dogberry) by virtue of his office suspects Sir F. BURDETT to be no true man, took the field against the Baronet at the Westminister Dinner, and succeeded in causing a discreditable tumult. Nothing could be more ill-judged or unworthy of the principles of the assembly, than the attempt to put down this person by noise and violence. He should have been suffered (in the colloquial phrase,) "to run himself out," an operation which brings a vessel acquainted with its own contents in the most distressing manner possible. Stop the vent, and it cries that it is big with the pure springs of truth, but let it spout and there issues forth the stream of a sewer. To be sure, sewers are not agreeable at dinner tables, but at public meetings we have no right to be fastidious; and their flow, offensive as it may be to the nostrils, is preferable to the practice of suppression by violence and clamour odious to reason. The opposition to hearing Mr. Cobbett must have been made by some indiscreet partisans of Sir F. BURDETT, who is himself too old a soldier to shrink from a few foul but harmless missiles. Mr. HORNYOLD seems not to have attained the Baronet's enviable *sang froid*. He assailed Mr. COBBETT with certain offensive epithets he threatened to *knock him down!* It would have been a gallant sight to have seen Mr. HORNYOLD beating a man old enough to be his own father. Mr. HUNT'S interference at this moment is highly creditable to him, and the friends of the Member for Westminster have to thank him for having probably saved them from a sore scandal.

The charge of inconsistency urged against Sir F. BURDETT, is in our opinion, like the other similar charges, up to this hour unsupported by any sufficient evidence. He has said severe things of Mr. CANNING, and he now supports him; in doing these two apparently contradictory things he may yet be consistently pursuing the end which he has had in view, the public good. Æsop's satyr, who had afforded hospitality to a half-frozen traveller, observing him blowing upon his fingers, asked him why he did so? "To warm them," was the man's reply. Having set a basin of hot broth before his guest, the Satyr remarked that he blew upon it too, and enquiring the reason? the traveller answered, "to cool it." Upon this the Satyr in a rage turned the man out of his house, remarking that he would never associate with a fellow who blew hot and cold with the same breath. The Satyr was obviously in the wrong. He judged rashly from an appearance of inconsistency, not considering that the fingers were too cold and the broth too hot, and that the breath which warmed the one and cooled the other—the medium between the two extremes—was the same in temperature at each period. If men live with Satyrs, creatures half-man and half-brute, they must be careful how they blow hot and cold with the same breath, they must lose their fingers from frost, or scald their stomachs with boiling broth; but if they associate with rational beings, they will calculate on their considering circumstance in connexion with actions.

In this article we have incidentally adverted to the Debate on Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR'S motion for a measure of Reform in Chancery, and the reception which it experienced. As we will not write under an excess of disgust, we postpone our remarks to another day. Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR is entitled to the thanks of the community, for his honest and strenuous exertions on this most important subject. The *Morning Chronicle* quotes *The Jurist* in support of the opinion of Mr. BROUGHAM, that the Bankruptcy should not be severed from the Chancery Jurisdiction, and with the ingenuousness proper to its new vocation, in its citation stops short of the suggestion that the ministerial office of issuing commissions should be separated from the judicial of deciding on them. From the issue of the commissions arise *the fees*, which present to those, *in* 20,000 reasons a-year against the Reform in the practice of the Court. *May* 27.

## PURITY OF ELECTION.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Election of Sir F. Burdett to represent the city of Westminster, was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Sir Francis Burdett took the Chair, supported by Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Coke of Norfolk. There were also at the cross-table, Lord Ebrington, Lord W. Russell, Lord J. Russell, Lord Nugent, Sir J. Graham, Sir J. Heron, Sir R. Wilson, Sir J. J. Bourke; Messrs. J. Wood, T. S.

Rice, Thomas, Warburton, S. Whitbread, A. Dawson, Otway Cave, Montague Burgoyne, Lytton Bulwar, J. Smith, Jones Burdett, &c. The company was the most numerous known to muster for several years on this occasion; but their harmony was marred by the presence and conduct of Mr. Cobbett, who took his station at the top of another table. Mr. Hunt was also seated in the same quarter. Between five and six o'clock, Sir Francis Burdett and his friends made their appearance, and were received with the most hearty welcome.

Dinner having been dispatched, Sir F. Burdett proposed.—"The people, the only source of legitimate power," which was received with the loudest applause.—"The King; and may he confirm his own declaration, that the Crown is held in trust for the people.". *(Cheering.)* —"A full, fair, and free representation of the people in Parliament, the only efficient remedy for all our national grievances."

Mr. Cobbett now rose, and instantly an uproar commenced, almost impossible to describe. General cries of "off," "turn him out," and counter, but far less numerous, cries of "hear him," shook the roof for several minutes.—Several of the Stewards were seen expostulating with him, and a disposition was manifested to get rid of his interruption by main force. This provoked the resistance of his personal friends, who gathered around him, and in the conflict some blows were exchanged. Two constables were introduced, who took their places by his side. All was confusion and uproar, when at length.

Mr. Galloway obtained silence, and called on the assembly, in the name of the Stewards, to hear the *gentleman*. *(Laughter.)* They lost a great deal more time by opposing him, than they would do if they suffered him to proceed; *(hear!)* and he must say, that the end of the meeting would be defeated by any illiberal attempt to prevent individuals from delivering their sentiments. *(Applause.)*

Mr. Cobbett then proceeded.—"A toast has been proposed to this Meeting, and my only object in rising was to suggest something in addition. The toast pledges this good company to an anxious wish for the success of an effectual and speedy Reform in Parliament, but if he who proposed that toast was actuated by a desire as sincere as he pretended it to be anxious, he would not have any objection to the addition which I suggest, and that is "and that his Majesty be respectfully but earnestly solicited speedily to chase from his councils, and strip of his confidence, those men who have undisguisedly declared that they will never consent to reform in any shape whatever." *(Some cheers, with abundance of hisses.)* I call upon this Meeting to receive this amendment. With what consistency can you refuse it? It will load you with reproach and disgrace if you do so. *(Great uproar.)* It is not in the nature of any assembly brought together upon the principles that this is, to reject it. Let us, then, put it to the test of a fair show of hands. I say, that unless you petition the King to remove that immortal, implicable, and defalcating enemy of Reform (Mr. Canning) you are acting inconsistent with yourselves."—The noise continuing to increase, Mr. Cobbett's voice was entirely drowned—A toast was then called from the Chair, but under the most violent demonstrations of protest from him. He swung his body about, lifted his hands in deprecation, laughed hysterically, and seemed to be writhing with impatience. At length, apparently exhausted with his own futile efforts to be heard, he sat down, upon which a general shout was raised. As soon as this had subsided.

Mr. Sturch said, that 20 years ago, a few of the Electors of Westminster marked the public conduct, spirit, principles, and talents of the Hon. Baronet who filled the Chair; And they called on the body of the Electors to come forward for the purpose of requesting the Hon. Baronet to represent them in Parliament. The Electors promptly answered that call, and Sir F. Burdett was elected by an overwhelming majority. *(Cheers.)* He looked back on that day with triumph; and the more so, because he saw the same individual whom they had then elected retaining the same situation as one of the Representatives of Westminster. *(Cheers, and some disapprobation.)* He was happy to see the Hon. Baronet in the Chair, unchanged in principle, undishaken in spirit and able now, as he had always been, to stand up before the world, and to state his sentiments manfully. *(Cheers.)* Mr. Sturch concluded by proposing—"That great and consistent advocate of the rights and freedom of the people, Sir F. Burdett, whose long, disinterested, zealous and splendid exertions in their service, entitle him not only to the gratitude and esteem of this country, but to the admiration of the civilized world."

A simultaneous burst of applause followed this toast, in the midst of which Mr. Cobbett rose vociferating "No no!" and flourishing his arms about in the most extraordinay way. A great commotion took place in that part of the room where Mr. Cobbett was stationed, in the course of which a chair was raised for the purpose of wreaking summary vengeance on some of the parties. New movements took place indicatory of a determination to eject Mr. Cobbett from the room, and his friends again rallied a round him. (Cries of "Turn him out," mixed with "Fair play," resounded from all parts of the room.) Mr. Cobbett seemed to be appealing to the Chair.—Sir F. Burdett mounted the table. and was received with general plaudits waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands. He besought them.

Mr. Cobbett—I demand that my amendment be put.—(Sir Francis resumed his seat)—What! hear him, a traitor in the cause of the people *(Hisses.)* They are afraid to put the question. I defy them to it—they know we have nine-tenths of the company with us. *(Turn him out.)*

Mr. Hunt—Oh, let the Chairman speak; he has a right to be heard as Chairman. *(Bravo. Hunt! Turn out Cobbett.)*

Sir F. Burdett again came forward. He asked them to have the goodness to attend to the request which he earnestly made, that a hearing might be given to every man. *(Cheers.)*

Mr. Cobbett then obtained a hearing, saying, that unless some very extraordinary circumstances were explained, neither he nor others would drink the toast. *(Cries of "Off, off!")* They would obtain nothing by clamour. He totally disapproved of Sir F. Burdett's conduct in giving a Minister support who had all his life been sucking the public money, and was the violent and scurrilous enemy of the people and of Reform. *(Cries of Burdett is right!")* Sir F. Burdett was now standing behind the back of of a Minister who had pledged himself to oppose Reform to the latest hour of his life. The Electors of Westminister could not receive the toast without blasting their characters for ever. He should therefore put pose an amendment to the toast, and he would call upon the Chairman to put it to the vote. After all Sir F. Burdett's affected love of Parliamentary Reform, he flung it to the winds under the pretence of affecting Catholic Emancipation; and yet he had formerly said all the Catholics were rogues, and only wanted to get places and pensions: but he believed Sir Francis Burdett had now abandoned both causes, in order to slip into a Peerage, and walk up to the other House. *(A tremendous outcry.)* He stated all these things openly before the face of this sentimental Sir F. Burdett, and he should never shrink from doing so. *(General cries of "Turn him out!")*

Mr. Cobbett's amendment was as follows:—"That Sir F. Burdett now sits at the back of Mr. Canning, which Mr. Canning, before the face of Sir F. Burdett, has positively declared that he will oppose Parliamentary Reform to the last hour of his Parliamentary existence, in what ever shape it may appear—that same Mr. Canning who has always been the determined enemy of Reform, and who has announced himself its implacable enemy."

In the midst of the confusion occasioned by the putting the toast (which was carried by acclamation) Mr. Cobbett declared, by God, that one out of ten was not in favour of the vote to Sir F. Burdett. "Let them," said he, "submit it to a show of hands. They are afraid by God! I now unders and that Burdett says I have written nonsense. He is a pretty fellow to say I have written nonsense. That, at least, will not be believed of me."—Sir F. Burdett rose, and Mr. Cobbett was at length induced to take his seat, exclaiming, "Oh! I would not interrupt the finest speech in the world—Ha! ha!"

Sir F. Burdett said, it was his anxious wish to give every explanation of his conduct, knowing that he had never swerved one jota from those great principles which he had maintained through life. *(Cheers.)* False imputations had been thrown on the Electors of Westminster, as if they were not actuated by the fair spirit of im- press their opinions. It had often been represented—and as often refuted—that the persons who composed this meeting were a miserable junta, "a rump," but if such a meeting as that was "a rump," it was very easy to conceive of what immense magnitude the body must be, *(Cheers and laughter.)* An amendment had been handed up to him a course most unusual, and which if generally adopted would put an end to the possibility of carrying on public proceedings of this kind. Still, he was ready to put the amendment, but he did not because it was literally rank nonsense. All that, it conveyed was, that he, the friend of Parliametary Reform, sat at the back of Mr. Canning, who was an enemy to Parliamentary Reform, The fact undoubtedly was so, and by taking that step he thought he had done a great benefit to the public interest. *(Applause and hisses.)* That act, he believed, would finally advance the great object of Reform. He had no doubt upon that point, and he was firmly persuaded that a great public benefit would be derived by excluding from office the worst part of the worst Administration that was ever seen in the country,—and Administration which sat as an incubus on the bosom of the country, which enervated all her energies, and was an insurmountable obstacle to every attempt at liberal improvement. *(Hear!)* And why did he sit at the back of Mr. Canning? Because, when he saw that a Ministry of more talent, of more liberal principles, was formed, he had a right to support it. *(Hear!)* He had done so, because if that support had not been granted, those who had been driven from power would have again returned, and would have again fixed their talons in the vitals of the country. *(Cheers)* God forbid that what he now said should be considered as an answer to the observations of the party who had caused the disturbance this day. If it were thought necessary that he should make a defence against such observations, then he would say that the confidence of those whom he addressed was not worth having. *(Cheers)* He would allow any *honest man* in that room, however humble, to require any explanation of his conduct: let him be but an Englishman and an honest man, and he would readily give him that explanation. With respect to Parliamentary Reform, when he appeared in Parliament 30 years ago, he strongly felt the necessity of that measure. If, then, he pursued that course so early and in times of no common danger,—if he had fought under the banners of public liberty when it was not such child's play as it was at present,—why should he now be suspected of an intention to give up those great principles by which he had so long been guided? The more intellectual part of the late Ministry had been retained,—those bright spirits had shaken off the grosser matter,—and under the new Administration the hopes of civil and religious liberty were strengthened. What he had done was only to drive from power as far as he was able.—"those baneful, unclean birds,

> Those lazy owls, who, perched near fortune's top,
> Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
> To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues."

He should be ever ready to support the liberties of the country, and to shake that well-compacted system of corruption which had received a fatal blow by the overweening confidence in their own power of those who were connected with that system. He was happy to take advantage of their dissensions for the purpose of effecting a great public good. It was not now merely a question of Parliamentary Reform, but liberal principles, foreign and domestic, were effected by the late change. As those principles gained ground, they were advancing greatly towards the attainment of Parliamentary Reform. Could Mr. Canning be a Minister if he declared for Reform? Could he retain a situation, supported as he was by those borough interests which he (Sir F. B.) had held up, and always would hold up, as the greatest bane of the country, if he expressed a desire for Reform? It was utterly impossible; and therefore, when individuals adverted to the subject, we ought to recollect, that Mr. Canning could not remain in office without supporting that system which upheld him. Still, however, he considered the appointment of Mr. Canning as a boon to the country. His (Sir F. Burdett's) long-established principles he never would forego, whether he should slip into a peerage or not, because by maintaining them he secured that which was better than any peerage could bestow—the good will, confidence, and affection of his countrymen. *(Cheers.)* When they saw him deserting the cause of his country, whether connected with Reform or with any other question, it would be time enough for them to desert him. He had taken the line which he had done on this occasion, because decision of conduct was absolutely necessary. It was not a question whether they should have Reform or not: it was absurd to put it in that way. The question was—whether a part of an Administration of more liberal principles than their colleagues should be able to stand without being obliged to join themselves with that faction which had governed for upwards of 60 years, since the commencement of the reign of George III, and which had weighed heavily on the country? *(Cheers.)* A great good had been effected, and prospects every way cheering were now opened to the country; religious liberty would be advanced: he did not speak of Catholic Emancipation, because he was not a particular advocate for Catholics, but for the civil rights of all men. *(Cheers.)* It was unjust, impolitic, and every way indefensible, to say to any well-conducted citizen, that he should not be admitted to all civil advantage on account of any pretext of religion. That he believed to be the feeling of the gentlemen themselves, he believed, were for Catholic Emancipation, because, if the claims of the Catholics were granted, it would be impossible to resist those of any other sect. *(Cheers.)* No blame could attach to those who allowed public principle to swallow up every feeling of a private or personal nature. *(Hear, hear!)* On these principles he had acted: he therefore claimed the confidence of the Electors of Westminster, being perfectly convinced that they had never found him, during a period of thirty years, to refuse his efforts in support of anything which seemed likely to advance the public good. He had pursued an upright, straight forward course, such as they were fully capable of estimating and appreciating. He should content himself with thanking them for the honour conferred on him, and he assured them that he should at all times be happy to give to his constituents the most unreserved explanation of any part of his public conduct. *(Loud cheers.)*

Mr. H. Hunt said, he went as far as the Hon. Baronet in execrating the late Ministers and in rejoicing at their overthrow; but he thought the Hon. Baronet had compromised his Reform principles by joining Mr. Canning, the avowed and mortal enemy of Reform. *(Cheers and disapprobation.)* Much of the clamour of that evening would not have taken place of Sir F. Burdett had uttered in the House of Commons what he had said that night. But George Canning had always supported every measure hostile to the people; and what had he recently done for them? *(Cries of "Give him time.")* He could not have formed an Administration without the aid of Sir F. Burdett—the Administration that has gone out could not have supported itself a week without Mr. Canning—in such a state of things, Sir F. Burdett should have made terms for the people with Mr. Canning, and Mr. Canning must have pledged himself in favour of Reform, *(Hear, hear!)* Without such Reform, all Sir F. Burdett's anticipations were mere farce and nonsense. *(Cheering and disapprobation.)*

Lord W. Russell said, the object for which the meeting was assembled, was to celebrate harmoniously and convivially that good and great cause which they all had at heart, and which he loved above all earthly considerations—he meant the cause of public liberty. *(Cheers.)* For that purpose, and not for acrimonious discussion and debate, they were now assembled. *(Cheers.)* He had to perform the task which the stewards had imposed upon him. He perceived that their feelings went before him—that they anticipated a toast, which, if they admired consistency of principle and integrity of purpose, they must hail with the most enthusiastic applaud. He was happy in bearing testimony to the services of the gentleman in question, in promoting the cause which they all admired. He assured the meeting that his conduct was no less remarkable for his assiduity and diligence than for its sincerity. *(Hear, hear!)* He should therefore propose "The health of John Cam. Hobhouse, Esq. their other faithful and able Representative, and the steady supporter of Parliamentary Reform." *(Cheers.)*

Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Cobbett rose at the same time. The latter placed his hands in his waistcoat pockets, bent his arms a-kimbo, and lolled forth his tongue. He essayed to speak; Hobhouse's attempts to be heard were equally unavailing. In this state of confusion, Sir F. Burdett in vain interfered to obtain silence. The confusion became excessive, and several attempted to eject Mr Cobbett by force. Their attempt was, however, frustrated by the friends of Mr Cobbett. The glasses were swept off the table with an appalling crash; and several chairs were broken. Mr Hobhouse walked from the centre of the table to that end of it which was nearest Mr. Cobbett, and addressed him on the impropriety of his conduct. He told him that he held him unworthy of any gentleman's chastisement; and that nothing would induce him to look upon such a miscreant, as he was, in the light of a political opponent.

A Gentleman advised the stewards not to pollute themselves by touching Mr Cobbett, but to send forthwith for a constable, to take him into custody for a breach of the peace.

Mr Wooler stated, that the great error of the meeting, and that which had led to all its disgusting and disgraceful scenes, was the unfortunate circumstance that the individual who filled the chair was the individual attacked, and that his duty as Chairman prevented his performing his duty to Sir Francis Burdett. He contended that the opposition of Cobbett to Sir Francis Burdett's health, before he had entered into an explanation of his conduct, was mean, cowardly, and disgraceful. He maintained that it was most unfair to condemn Mr Hobhouse, and that the wish to do so proceeded from the basest of motives. *(Cheers.)*

Mr Hobhouse then spoke, amidst considerable confusion. He should really have been happy to have heard the charge which that person (pointing to Cobbett) had to bring against him. He was not conscious of having deserved any charge, nor had he heard from any respectable individual that any charge was intended to be brought against him by the Electors. It was possible for two or three disorderly individuals to disturb the quiet of as many hundred persons: and the Prime Mover of these disturbances well knew, that as the electors seemed to interfere, as they might assign him, he might still disturb them with impunity. He appealed, however, to the meeting whether, having done his duty in eight sessions of Parliament, he deserved to be robbed of the confidence of his constituents by the trickery of an individual with whom he could have no controversy, since no honest man could have a controversy with Cobbett. *(Cheers)* [While Mr H. was speaking, the table on which Mr Cobbett and his friends were standing came down with a tremendous crash, an accident which caused much mirth in the room.]

The next toast was, "Lord Nugent, and the electors of Aylesbury."—

Lord Nugent contrasted the manly conduct of Mr Hunt, which he said was worthy of an English gentleman, with the disgraceful behaviour of Mr Cobbett in his attack on Sir F. Burdett, which he said must make his conscience smart to the latest hour of his existence. If his (Lord Nugent's) character had been attacked from the same quarter, he should have congratulated himself to the skies that he was the person impeached, and not the degraded impeacher. The Noble Lord then justified his own motive for joining the Government, because it had turned out a party whose constant object was to stifle public opinion, to shackle the press, to waste the public money, to oppose reform, and indeed every other species of rational amelioration. *(Cheers.)*

The health of Earl Grey, as the steady friend of reform, and Lord Ebrington and the Reformers of Devonshire were then drunk. Lord Ebrington returned thanks, and said that his reason for supporting Government was, to keep out the Tory faction, so long the formidable foe to every liberal principle. *(Cheers.)*

The next toast was, "Lord John Russell, and thanks to him for his efforts in the cause of reform." Lord John Russell said, that it was a perversion of terms to say that any man who supported the present against the late Administration, which had been for so many years the curse of the country, had abandoned the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

The next toast was, "Mr P. Thompson and the Reformers of Dover."

Mr Thomson returned thanks. He [illegible] that—

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> "To throw a perfume on the violet,"

was admitted on all hands to be a work of supererogation. Now it appeared to him that to throw stink-pots on the individual who had caused the disturbance of that evening, was equally a work of supererogation: for lower than that person was at present, it was impossible for him to fall. *(Hear)* However, as there might be some individuals weak enough to attend to the flow of nonsense which issued weekly from his pen, he rejoiced that the proceedings of that day would go before the public, and so tend to destroy the little weight which was still left to him. *(Cheers.)*

*(Continued in the third Supplement.)*

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# THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*WEDNESDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER 1827*

(*Continued from the second Supplement*)

Sir F. Burdett said, that there was one observation to which he wished to give an answer. Mr Hunt had said that he should like to have heard him (Sir F. Burdett) utter the same sentiments in the House of Commons before Mr Canning, as he had uttered in that room. If Mr Hunt had been present in the House on the occasion to which he had referred, he would have found that he did make there the very same declarations which he had made to the meeting that evening. He mentioned this circumstance, that Mr Hunt might not suppose that he had ever shrunk from the avowal of his principles.—The toast he concluded with was—"The liberty of the Press."

Mr Wooller said that, had he been in the situation of their Hon. Chairman, he should in all probality have given his support to the Administration of Mr Canning. He looked upon Mr Canning as something in the situation of an eel which had escaped from a reservoir: when it once got into the current, it was obliged to go, not where its will directed, but wheresoever the current took it. He looked upon the old Administration as an upas-tree, which had long blasted all the energies of the country; and he had no doubt that now it had got rid of that noxious influence, it would soon be restored to its pristine health and vivacity. (*Cheers.*)

Sir F. Burdett then left the chair, amid the cheers of the company Mr Wooller was voted into it, and the meeting separated in good humour.

(*Continued from the last Page Gazette.*)

tion—a mind made up to bear the consequences, beyond the possibility of perturbation—that of the younger exhibited more of gaiety. During the interval, between their entry into Court and the passing of Judgment, the elder Wakefield was reading the printed report of his trial at Lancaster, which he had taken from his pocket, and in the margin of which he occasionally made notes.

At a quarter past ten, Mr. Serjeant Cross rose and said: My Lords, I pray the Judgment of the Court upon Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and William Wakefield, convicted at the last. Lancaster Assizes of a conspiracy, by means of a certain forged letter, to carry away a young lady from the protection of her parents, and afterwards to force her to marry one of the said defendants.

By the Court: Mr. Sergeant Cross, there are two indictments upon the Record; on which of them do you pray for judgment?

Mr. Sergeant Cross: For the conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Littledale read the indictment, and the prisoners put in three affidavits in mitigation of punishment. The first, from Edward Gibbon Wakefield, deposed, that he had come over to England to meet his trial; that he had been confined three months on a charge of felony, and had afterwards been tried only for a misdemeanour; that this had prevented his adducing full evidence in his exculpation; and finally, that the expences of his trial had cost him 3,000*l.*, to raise which he had sold an annuity of one thousand five hundred pounds a year, and being at the time of sale under the charge of felony, he had procured for it only two year's purchase. The affidavit of William Wakefield deposed, that he had been induced to assist in the abduction of Miss Turner solely by the persuasion of his brother. That the deponent had just married the daughter of Sir John Sydney, and that the transaction in which he had been involved had prevented his acquiring any settlement on that lady, and he was, therefore, dependent on what her and his own father voluntarily allowed him. A second affidavit stated, that the deponent had absconded from his bail to oblige his brother, and that his recognizances had been estreated.

The Attorny General said, that the person whom he represented, Mr. W. Wakefield, was very young, and had acted solely under the controul of his brother. Their Lordships would see that these individuals' cases (he did not mean to palliate the crime) involved motives of a very different and opposite nature—motives which, in one of the parties, was not entirely unmixed with some of the most amiable prejudices of the human mind. He must state, that his client, in absconding from his bail, had acted under a very erroneous idea, if he imagined such a step had been advised or approved by either his Counsel or his Solicitor.

Mr. Edward Gibson Wakefield then addressed the Court from a written defence. He appeared in that Court, he said, convicted of a grave and serious offence, and begged their Lordships' indulgence while he addressed to them some observations in mitigation of the sentence about to be passed upon him; and though he was aware that it was highly presumptuous in him, when he might have had one of the ablest advocates at the bar, yet, from peculiar reasons, he had been induced to adopt that, perhaps, dangerous course. He might, without indiscretion, inform the Court, that notwithstanding his recognizances, to the amount of ten thousand pounds, to appear there to receive the sentence of the Court, were still in existence, he had been confined in Lancaster Goal ever since his trial, and as he had arrived in town but yesterday, he had been precluded from efficiently advising with any professional man. Perhaps also he might be esteemed imprudent in pursuing this course, when he had received no assistance in preparing the observations he was about to offer. He urgently pressed upon the attention of the Court, that, notwithstanding the seriousness of the charge, he ought not to receive a sentence more serious than had been passed in other cases of a similar nature. He adverted to the case of the King v. Bowditch and others, and drew a distinction between that case and his own. He imputed to Mr. Serjeant Cross an utter ignorance of the law, when, at the trial, he stated, that if the whole crime had been consummated in England, he (the defendant) would have expiated his crime on the walls of Lancaster Castle, by the hands of the public executioner. Such a statement must have proceeded from ignorance, or, if it did not, from a design to hurt the feelings of a man who had already enough to bear. He complained that by a manœuvre resorted to by the prosecutor's advisers in framing the indictments, he had been shut out from proving that he had used no force in carrying off Miss Turner, and therefore he had not been fairly tried as to that which formed the most serious part of the charge on the present occasion.—Throughout, he spoke of Miss Turner as his wife, and urged that while he, at the trial, wished to save her from that vulgar gaze which her production in Court would subject her to, the feelings of the prosecutors were very different; and though he had abstained from putting to her a single question which was not absolutely necessary, yet, on the other side, his witnesses had been cross-examined in a manner to raise a suspicion out of doors that her purity was not still preserved.—He was aware that he should be subject to the strongest animadversions from the Counsel on the other side; but he begged again to remind their Lordships, that he ought only to receive such a punishment as was proportioned to his case, without reference to the feelings of the prosecutors; and he felt convinced that the Learned Judges, would, on this occasion, as they did upon all others, show that they sat in this Court to administer justice, and not vengeance. He contended that the course that had been adopted had deprived him of the opportunity of bringing forward his witnesses to repel the charge of fraud on his wife. He had wished to repel this charge of fraud, but had been prevented. He believed, however, he should have an opportunity of repelling it hereafter and therefore he abstained at present from reading affidavits, so voluminous that the more reading would occupy the Court several hours, and would *reserve* them *for the time when Mr. Turner should apply to the House of Lords for a Bill of Pains and Penalties*, a course which *he* (Mr. W.) *knew* Mr. Turner meant to pursue, and when he would not be able to make use of the technicalities which had been so skilfully managed at the trial. He had been tried twice for one offence. He hoped, however, that he should not be punished on both convictions.—He was proceeding to cite and comment upon some paragraphs, which had been published in a Macclesfield Paper, which belongs to the prosecutor's attorney when he was interrupted by the Court intimating that they could only hear facts on affidavit. He had wished to avoid calling his wife as an evidence, yet she had been called. It was not he that needlessly exposed her to the eyes of the multitude upon subjects which every man of delicacy wished to keep secret. He had abstained from asking her every question, except what was necessary to prove her not a competent witness. He only called the evidence to prove the marriage, and he had hoped to spare that subject which the Counsel for the prosecution would have discussed. He claimed credit for his forbearance, in not having pressed the evidence upon a point which was always avoided by every man with the habitual feelings of a gentleman. He had been told at Calais of the capital convictions which had taken place for similar offences, under an Act of Henry VII. He had been advised to fly to America, but he had come to London to meet the charge. He had incurred an expence of 3,000*l.*, and he had been obliged to raise the money upon terms ridiculously extravagant. He was prepared to bear anything rather than let his children suffer; and such were his circumstances, that a heavy fine would impose upon him a perpetual imprisonment. With respect to his brother, his conduct had been entirely guided by his suggestions,

Mr. Serjeant Cross said, he represented those who, from the first moment that the knowledge of the prisoner's crime came to them up to the present period, had suffered nothing but deep affliction. It was said that the prisoners had had to bear great expence, which was increased by the nature of the defence they had been put to. These expences had greatly arisen from the conduct of the prisoners themselves. One had a right to traverse, and he had availed himself of that right—the other had no such right, and he had absconded from justice. If this had put the prisoners to an expence, it had also imposed upon the prosecutors much mental suffering as well as pecuniary charge. It had been urged that the prisoners' having been acquitted of the aggravated charge was a great extenuation of their guilt. He denied the assertion, for the intimidation they had used was tantamount to force in the most felonious acceptation of the term. The prisoner had threatened to bring forward facts which the feelings of a gentleman would induce him to keep sacred. From the evidence produced at the trial, the parents had at least the consolation of feeling that their innocent child had been rescued from all contamination. They had had a solemn pledge from the prisoner himself of the young lady's innocence, and this pledge was in perfect concordance with a letter written by the prisoner to his brother and confederate. They were perfectly satisfied of the purity of their child. At the trial at the Assizes, he (Mr. Sergent Cross) was struck with horror to find that the prisoner's defence was to consist of proofs of the young lady's contamination. He had never conceived that the prisoner, in the depravity of his heart, could have pursued such a false and detestable course. The prisoner had insidiously cross-examined the plaintiffs witnesses, in order to lead the public to suspect that some misfortune had happened to the infant. Not content with that, he had actually brought forward the Keeper of the Hotel at Calais, for the purpose of proving that there had existed that sort of facility of intercourse which might lead to certain doubts and suspicions. He had even produced for this purpose a plan of the house, to show the contiguity of the apartments. This was done in the utmost depravity of a flagitious heart, for the purpose of casting a stigma upon the honour of the young lady, which might remain with her through life, and and inflict the deepest wound in the breasts of her parents. He felt forcibly what must be the effect upon their Lordships' minds of the address which the prisoner had just made. Convinced of its depravity, he left the case to the discrimination and justice of the Court.

Mr. Williams said it was his solemn impression of the nature of the case which made him plead for the utmost severity of judgment against the prisoners. If he an unfortunate person of the lowest rank in life, unsupported by education and the habitual feelings of a gentleman, and excited by want, purloined from Mr. Turner the amount of a few pounds or shillings, that man would have been driven from the country, to make some atonement to the laws which he had violated. What were they to say when a man of the prisoner's rank and circumstances, for the sake of acquiring the large possessions of Mr. Turner, has affected, by his stratagems, the abduction of his daughter? This guilty wish to rob the father of the whole of his possessions had induced the prisoner to attempt the abduction of the support and ornament, the delight of his age. The present case exceeded all precedent in moral turpitude. The prisoner had now artfully brought before the Court a topic which the feelings of a Gentleman would have kept in the back ground. He was surprised that the prisoner could have forgotten that nothing could more aggravate his guilt—nothing could more clearly show the depravity of his intentions and the folly of defence, than his unfounded, his groundless and dastardly statement, that would lead the world to believe his intimacy with his victim, and would cast upon his adversaries the imputation of having brought forward the subject. The prisoner, in the address he had delivered, had introduced this topic as if for he purpose of showing that his last malignant effort should be to injure this unfortunate—this hapless young lady. The prisoner had designated as often as he could in his address, Miss Turner as his wife, and she undoubtedly was so. Were she consigned to his possession, what but misery could be the portion of the parents at seeing their daughter acquired by such a man, animated by such a purpose? From the commencement to the termination of this case, nothing but a tissue of anxiety and affliction had been the lot of the father and mother of Miss Turner; and it was now the effort of the prisoner to rob them of that consolation without which they never could be happy. This shewed the cold, selfish depravity, by which the prisoner was actuated, and his whole conduct was bare of any single circumstance of mitigation.

Mr. Brougham said: My Lords, I am discharged in this instance from the necessity of speaking in aggravation of the punishment to be awarded, by what has fallen from the principal criminal, who appears to me to have done that, which, before I had heard it. I should have deemed impracticable—namely, to have aggravated the malignity of this most unprecedented misdemeanor; and that by an address, not dictated by the feeling of the moment, but sedulously prepared and concocted in retirement, with the same crafty spirit which has all along pervaded his conduct—the same sordid machinations in which his crime was originally hatched—the same malignant, cold-blooded disregard of the feelings of others—the same mighty contempt of the law, and the same utter disregard of all that is decent in civilized life. But I am restrained from going further by the party whom I represent, and by those feelings of a gentleman which his whole conduct has shewn forth so fruitfully, and which, in the address and conduct of the defendant, have been so grievously and scandalously outraged. I am told this man meant to spare *her* whom, in utter contempt of the fact, and of the law, he slanders with the name of "his wife"—I am told that, while he meant to suppress something which he dares not any more than darkly insinuate against her honour, the indiscretion of the Counsel for the prosecution hand brought to light! This was utterly false; it was the prisoner alone who touched upon this topic at the trial. If his, denial, under his own hand, when a purpose was to be served, was entitled to no belief—if even the forgeries, the falsehoods, and the swinding pretences, of which he acknowledged himself guilty, for the most sordid, the most exclusively sordid purposes that I ever yet heard of, were incredible—still that letter to his brother, in writing, by which no purpose was to be served—that private document, meant for his brother's private and confidential ear, is above all suspicion, and contains a fact, which I will believe, even though it comes from that man (because he had then no purpose to serve), and that he had for once, and the only time in the course of his whole conduct, laid open the workings of the human heart; which by a prophetic spirit, an author, who was once thought to have spoken too malignantly and uncharitably of human nature, has told us, "that the Deity had reserved, for no other eye but his own—the deformity of a naked human heart." *Miss Turner's honour stands unimpeached.* All the facts proved at the trial are consistent with her honour and purity. That honour is as high as it ever was; and it is nearly the only consolation which her afflicted and venerable parents carry away with them from this case, except that which your Lordships are about to award them—the consolation in their disagreeable, laborious, and painful efforts, not for themselves, but for other parents, of having vindicated the outraged law of their country.

Mr. Justice Bayley proceeded to address the defendants to the following effect:—Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield, you are to receive the judgment of the Court, after having been convicted upon an indictment which charges that you, for the sake of lucre and gain, did conspire and combine together to take away Ellen Turner, a maid unmarried, and within the age of sixteen years; and for conspiring also unlawfully to cause her to contract the most sacred obligation which can be contracted—that of matrimony—with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, without the knowledge of her father. A more aggravated and wicked design could hardly have entered into the mind of man. Here is a child between the age of fifteen and sixteen, incapable of judging for herself, placed by her father under the care of persons who may direct her morals, and may qualify her to be a comfort to her parents—to be properly associated for life with a man, not of vicious and intriguing habits, but with a man of honour, probity, and truth—not with a man guilty of fraud and falsehood, but with a man who may do credit and honour to herself and family. The first act, therefore, of the man who was to be this lady's husband was an act of forgery. Pause for a moment, and consider whether a man who could have so conducted himself, and who had so far forgotten the principles of honour and rectitude as to have carried falsehood and fraud to such an extent, is a proper person to be introduced into a respectable family. Is he a fit person to be associated with an innocent, artless, unoffending young woman, when, at the very outset of the transaction, so much malignity is shewn in the means by which the conspiracy was to be effected? It as been suggested, that although this young lady had been perfectly virtuous and untouched so long as she remained within the confines of this kingdom, yet that she did not continue so after she had crossed the water. Now, let me see (assuming that to be the case), whether it does or does not recommend to the favourable consideration of any body the individual who now takes upon himself to call this young lady his wife. I have already pointed out the utter disregard of truth manifested in the outset of the defendant's conduct, and shewn the improbability that any woman would voluntarily associate herself with a man who had thus deceived her. Can any one doubt, then, that the insinuation now made by the defendant is an additional aggravation of the offence of which he has been convicted? One of the defendants is, no doubt, younger than the other; but still he is of an age to know, that the latter was pursuing a course calculated to bring him to disgrace, & to destroy the happiness of the individual who was to be the object of the conspiracy; and, therefore, it was his duty to take steps to prevent the serious consequences which must ensue from the commission of the crime meditated. The Court has carefully considered all the circumstances of the case (which is very different in point of malignity from that of the King v. Bowditch), and do order and adjudge that you, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, be imprisoned in Newgate for three years; and that you, William Wakefield, be imprisoned in Lancaster Castle for the like term of three years.

The defendants were then carried away in execution of their sentence.

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